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ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWS¹

NOTES ON RECENT EXCAVATIONS AND DISCOVERIES; OTHER NEWS

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GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

TURKESTAN. — **Excavations at Anau in 1904.** — The expedition to Turkestan under Professor Raphael Pumpelly has been excavating at Anau. The following statement is condensed from a preliminary letter, printed by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, under whose auspices the investigation has been made. "Here at Anau, about seven miles east of Aschabad, there are two great tumuli and the ruins of a city — Anau — surrounded by moat and wall, and occupied till within the last century. The two tumuli, nearly half a mile apart, are nearly equidistant from the city, at a distance of less than a mile. The northern and older tumulus rises 40 feet above the plain; the southern and younger tumulus rises 52 feet above the plain. Both of these start with their lowest culture strata on slight elevations in the same original plain-surface — more than 20 feet below the present surface of the surrounding plain. In the older tumulus we find a culture occupying the lower 45 feet, and distinguished by the technique and decoration of its wholly hand-made and interesting pottery. This is succeeded in the upper 15 feet by a more advanced culture, in which some remnants of bronze implements and lead beads show a beginning acquaintance with bronze, while the hand-made pottery has changed and become more developed. Throughout this tumulus we have found nothing recognizable as a weapon of offence, in either stone or metal, though flint knives abound. The southern, younger tumulus starts with a developed wheel-made pottery, unpainted, and of a technique wholly different from that of

¹ The departments of Archaeological News and Discussions and of Bibliography of Archaeological Books are conducted by Professor FOWLER, Editor-in-charge, assisted by Miss MARY H. BUCKINGHAM, Professor HARRY E. BURTON, Professor JAMES C. EGBERT, JR., Professor ELMER T. MERRILL, Dr. GEORGE N. OLCOTT, Professor JAMES M. PATON, and the Editors, especially Professor MARQUAND. In Professor FOWLER'S absence these departments are conducted by Professor PATON.

No attempt is made to include in the present number of the JOURNAL material published after June 30, 1904.

For an explanation of the abbreviations, see pp. 135, 136.

the older tumulus, though some hand-made pottery occurs not wholly unlike some of the younger products of the older tumulus. From its base under the plain to its summit this tumulus has 74 feet of culture strata. There are evident here at least two successive cultures. Of these, that of the lower 62 feet is wholly in the bronze stage (but with survival of flint implements), while the upper 14 feet are marked by decided changes and by the introduction of iron, of which the wholly oxidized remnants of some implements were found.

"We have thus at least four distinct cultures occupying 136 feet, with a break in the column between the end of the old and the beginning of the new tumulus. We do not know how great this gap may be, but the presence of some fragments of wheel-made pottery on the surface of the older tumulus, as well as in the neighboring irrigation column, seems to represent a transition from the older to the newer. This suggests the possibility that the gap was filled by the strata which have disappeared through erosion, and which must, in any event, have been of considerable thickness.

"Through all the cultures except the last — that of the iron stage — there ran a remarkable and characteristic burial custom. The children, and seemingly only children, were buried in the houses, under the floor, on a layer of fire-hardened earth. The skeletons lie on the side with the knees drawn up. With them have been found beads of turquoise, lapis lazuli, carnelian, and other minerals. Eighteen such burials have been studied.

"Of course, our excavations have exposed but a fraction of the volume of either tumulus. They consisted in terracing above the plain and in large open pits and shafts below that level.

"Our finds fall into four categories:

"(1) *A vast amount of fragments of pottery*, most systematically collected by Dr. Schmidt.

"(2) *Many hundred pounds of bones*, — all that came out of the older tumulus, — which I have had separated according to heights and position in which they were found.

"(3) *Special finds* consisting of many hundred numbers. These are all the objects except the large stone implements associated with the life of the occupants of the tumuli.

"(4) *Larger Stone Implements*. — No trace of gold or silver has been found.

"The skeletons have all been studied, drawn, and photographed by Mr. Langdon Warner, who will report on the manner of their occurrence.

"In addition to the work on the two tumuli, I have sunk four shafts to the culture strata (30 to 40 feet thick) of the city of Anau, to try to determine its age relative to that of the youngest culture of the tumuli, and to get facts for use in deciding as to when irrigation was introduced. The results prove that Anau was wholly in the iron stage, while its wheel-made pottery is wholly different from any in the tumuli; but, in addition to this, fine-glazed faience was found plentifully in the upper three-quarters of all three shafts. These were not found at all in the tumuli, excepting in the case of two or three isolated and very doubtful pieces.

"In the shafts sunk to determine the depth of irrigation the greatest thickness found was 22 feet. Pottery fragments found at 19 feet depth, 6 feet below the bottom of irrigation sediments, proved that irrigation from at least that depth was not only younger than the introduction of *wheel-made*

pottery, but also either contemporaneous with or younger than the introduction of that peculiar pottery which characterizes the youngest culture of the south tumulus — the iron stage.

"As the culture strata of Anau rest on the natural plain, I sank a shaft immediately east of the city. Here the irrigation sediment rests on the same natural plain-surface that underlies the city culture strata. It is 15 feet thick, and the bottom of Anau culture is now that much lower than the surface of the surrounding plain.

"Glazed ware and glass were found to a depth of 9 feet or more in the irrigation material in this shaft."

ARABIC INSCRIPTIONS. — In *Mith. D. Pal. V.* 1903, pp. 33-70 (15 figs.), M. VAN BERCHEM publishes a series of mediaeval Arabic inscriptions from Syria and Palestine. Seven are from Mt. Tabor, and relate to the building of a fortress between 1211 and 1215 A.D. Two (1277, 1288 A.D.) are from the tomb of Abu 'Ubaida. Ten are from 'Adschlun and the surrounding country, dating from 1128 to 1465 A.D. Most of them relate to the erection or the renewal of buildings, but the last refers to a remission of taxes, such as seem to have been common under the Mameluke Sultans.

INDO-CHINA. — **Discovery of Ancient Jewellery.** — M. FINOT, the Director of the French School in the remote East, reports the discovery at My-Son of a number of inscriptions and sculptures, as well as a full set of gold ornaments. These ornaments are certainly not later than the tenth century, and are perfectly preserved. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1903, pp. 600-601.)

NECROLOGY. — **G. von Kieseritzky.** — On January 10, 1904, suddenly died Gangolf von Kieseritzky, Curator of the Antiquities of the Hermitage, St. Petersburg. He was born at Fellin, in Livonia, studied at Dorpat and Munich, and through the influence of Stephani came to the Hermitage in 1880, and succeeded his friend in 1887. He did not publish much, except a good paper on the type of the Athena Parthenos, a brief illustrated catalogue in Russian of the marbles in the Hermitage, and a study in Russian of the antiquities of Khotan. (*S. R., R. Arch.* III, 1904, p. 411.)

U. L. Köhler. — After a long illness, Ulrich Leopold Köhler died on October 21, 1903. Born in 1838, in Klein-Neuhausen (Sachs-Weimar), he studied at Jena and Göttingen, and after 1860 for some years in Italy. His *Urkunden und Untersuchungen zur Geschichte des delisch-attischen Bundes* (1869) led to his call to Strassburg in 1872. In 1875 he was appointed first secretary of the German Institute at Athens, where he remained until 1886, when he accepted a professorship of history at Berlin. Apart from his valuable services in the early days of the Institute at Athens, in the foundation of *Athen. Mith.*, and in the publication of innumerable epigraphical and historical studies, Köhler edited the three parts (1877-88) and the Supplement (1895) of vol. II of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum*. (*Athen. Mith.* XXIX, 1904, pp. i-vii.)

A. S. Murray. — In Dr. Alexander Stuart Murray, who died on March 5, of pneumonia, the British Museum has lost an able administrator; and those who frequented his department will miss his ever ready kindness and vigorous personality, and his often caustic, but always suggestive, comments upon matters of current archaeological interest.

He was born in 1841, and, after an education at Edinburgh High School and at Glasgow University, went on to Berlin to pursue his archaeological

studies; he thus had an admirable training before entering the British Museum, in 1867, as assistant in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, under Sir Charles Newton. He succeeded to the office of keeper of this department in 1886, and the years during which he held this post have been marked by the most drastic reforms in the matter of the arrangement and exhibition of the antiquities under his control. Vases, gems, bronzes, and terra-cottas have all been displayed to the best advantage. But it is above all in the sculpture galleries that the results of his activity may be seen. Here it was his object, wherever feasible, not only to place the sculptures from various Greek buildings where they could be seen with due artistic effect, but also to indicate their setting by partial restoration of their architectural framework. The Ephesian marbles offer, perhaps, the most brilliant examples of his skill in this direction, and in the case of the later temple Dr. Murray's careful study of the extant blocks has shown the proper position of the sculptured drums, and of the blocks, with sculpture in high relief, on which they rested. The catalogues of the department, though written by his assistants, were prepared under his direction and were revised by him throughout.

Dr. Murray's best-known book is his *History of Greek Sculpture*, which has appeared in two editions. His *Handbook of Greek Archaeology* (1892) was a book of slighter caliber. His most recent publication, *The Sculptures of the Parthenon* (1903), collects for the first time in a single volume adequate photographic reproductions of all the extant or recorded portions of the pediments, metopes, and frieze. (*Athen.* March 12, 1904. See also *London Times*, March 7, 1904. *R. Arch.* III, 1904, 275-277.)

S. A. Strong. — On January 18, at the age of forty, died Mr. Sandford Arthur Strong, librarian to the House of Lords, librarian to the Duke of Devonshire, and Professor of Arabic at University College, London. From St. Paul's School Arthur Strong passed to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he began the study of Oriental languages under Professor Cowell. The work that he did for the Pali Text Society and his contributions to the *Journal* of the Royal Asiatic Society gained for him a reputation among Oriental scholars, both in this country and abroad. In recent years Mr. Strong had made valuable additions to the literature relating to the history of the fine arts. Only three years ago he published his account of the drawings in Lord Pembroke's collection at Wilton. This book was followed by a similar work on the drawings in the collection of the Duke of Devonshire. Mr. Strong wrote an introduction to the catalogue of the Wantage collection, and assisted in the preparation of the two published volumes of the new edition of Crowe and Cavalcaselle's *History of Painting in Italy*. He also contributed important articles to reviews on subjects connected with archaeology and connoisseurship. In all of these writings he demonstrated that he had a keen eye and an unflinching memory. At the same time he showed that he placed a proper value upon documentary evidence, basing his conclusions on all the available testimony. (*L. D., Athen.* January 23, 1904. See also *London Times*, January 19, 1904.)

Mrs. Whitman. — The Archaeological Institute of America has suffered a grave loss in the death of Mrs. Sarah Wyman Whitman, President of the Boston Society. Mrs. Whitman was born in Baltimore, in 1842, and died in Boston, on June 24, 1904. She was the daughter of William Wyman, of

Baltimore, in whose memory she founded a fellowship at Harvard University. She became the wife of Henry Whitman, of the house of Whitman & Weston, and survived her husband three years. She took up the study of art when young, and was the pupil of Couture and William Hunt. Although a portrait-painter of much distinction, she was better known for her remarkable work in stained glass, important examples of which are in the chapel of Trinity Church, Boston, and in Memorial Hall, Cambridge. To her artistic endowments she added personal and social gifts of an unusual order, and was thus always a source of noble influences. She became President of the Boston Society of the Institute in 1897, and was for a number of years a member of the corporation of Radcliffe College, to which she left \$110,000 in her will. Unwearied in all good works, gifted with a rare power of sympathy and appreciation, generous of her time, strength, and money, and heroic in the face of approaching death, her memory will be an enduring inspiration.

EGYPT

RECENT EXCAVATIONS. — At a meeting of the Society of Biblical Archaeology on June 8, Professor A. H. SAYCE gave an account of the past season in Egypt. Items not elsewhere reported are here given. At **Abusir** Dr. Borchart has continued his work among the fifth-dynasty tombs. An examination of the site of **Buto** by Professor Petrie was disappointing, everything there of an early date having been plundered and destroyed in the Roman period. At **Gharak**, in the Fayûm, however, Mr. Loat discovered a temple of the time of Thothmes III in a fair state of preservation, and containing many stelae. At **Oxyrhynchus** Dr. Grenfell and Dr. Hunt have once more gleaned a considerable harvest of papyrus fragments, many of them of a theological character. At **Bawit** M. Clédât has made copies of interesting Coptic frescoes of the seventh century. At **Karnak** M. Legrain has discovered a *cache* containing nearly three hundred statues of all periods, from the time of the twelfth dynasty to the Roman era. Among them is a portrait of Amenemhat III with Hyksos features. Dr. Mond has continued his useful work of clearing out the tombs on the west bank at **Thebes**. Dr. Schiaparelli has discovered the tomb of Bint-Anat, daughter of Rameses II, with well-preserved inscriptions. Mr. Howard Carter is getting on well with his work of clearing out the extensive granaries of the Ramesseum. At **El-Kab** Mr. Somers Clarke and Professor Sayce have brought to an end the excavations which have now extended over eleven years, settling the earlier history of the place and of its great walls, and discovering a tomb of the twelfth dynasty in the hill to the north of the old town. Professor Sayce has also superintended excavations at **Elephantine**, for the Cairo Museum, which have resulted in the discovery of papyri and various small objects. (*Athen.* June 11, 1904.)

ABUSIR. — **German Excavations.** — *Berl. Phil. W.* 1904, coll. 284-285, contains a report of the work at Abusir in 1902-03. It adds to the account already published (*Am. J. Arch.* VII, 1903, p. 360) chiefly a brief notice of the opening of a number of graves. One yielded a set of magical instruments. Graves of the Middle Empire were found to contain quantities of grain. The excavations at the pyramid of King Ne-woser-re are very instructive, as the successive stages of construction can be clearly traced.

AHNAS.—**Excavations of the Egypt Exploration Fund.**—During the season of 1903–04 W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE has been excavating at Ehnasya, or Ahnas (Heracleopolis), about sixty miles south of Cairo. It was the home of the ninth and tenth dynasties, about whom little is known. The chief work was the clearing in part of a temple, which in its present form is mainly the work of Rameses II, though there are remains of two earlier buildings, probably of the eighteenth and certainly of the twelfth dynasty. Among the small objects found is a fine gold statuette of the local god, Hershefi, bearing on its base an inscription of King Pef-dudu-bast of the twenty-fourth dynasty, which furnishes his throne name, Nefer-ka-ra. Many burned houses of Roman times were examined and dated by coins found in them, and a chronological series of Romano-Egyptian lamps has been photographed for publication. (*London Times*, May 10, 1904.)

BENI-HASAN.—**Tombs of the Middle Empire.**—In a letter to the *London Times*, June 29, 1904, J. GARSTANG describes his work at Beni-Hasan during 1903–04. He has excavated a whole necropolis of the Middle Empire, representing a phase of Egyptian civilization before 2000 B.C., and has taken over one thousand photographs of funeral chambers and their contents. New texts and chapters of Egyptian ritual have been recovered, but the chief interest lies in the numerous models in wood, which illustrate the domestic, agricultural, and industrial customs at the end of the feudal period. There are also actual implements, as a drum, flutes, a harp, boomerang, a bronze battle-axe with a wooden handle, and a bow with arrows tipped and feathered. Several fine decorative paintings were found, and a small but good portrait-statue of a private citizen walking with a staff.

DEIR-EL-BAHARI.—**Excavations of the Egypt Exploration Fund.**—The *London Times*, April 23, 1904, contains a long letter from E. NAVILLE and H. R. HALL, describing the excavations at Deir-el-Bahari in 1903–04. The work was carried on to the south of the temple of Queen Hatshepsu, and laid bare the most ancient shrine yet discovered at Thebes,—the funerary temple of King Mentuhetep Neb-kheru-rā of the eleventh dynasty (c. 2500 B.C.). There are many sculptured slabs from the walls of the pillared hall, which originally showed the coronation of the king, his reception of magnates and warriors, servants engaged in various occupations, etc.; all of value for the history of art during this period. Some are rough, but others are equal to the best work of the next dynasty. The remains of the temple show that Hatshepsu's architects copied the older building. The temple did not fall into ruin until the Ramesside period or later. The letter gives also the dimensions and description of the remains so far as uncovered, but as yet only the northeast part of the platform has been cleared. An article by E. NAVILLE in *Le Journal de Genève* was translated in the *Boston Evening Transcript*, June 18, 1904.

GIZEH.—**American Excavations.**—Dr. Reisner, working for the University of California, is now busy in the necropolis near the pyramids of Gizeh. West of the Great Pyramid about seventy mastabas, containing over three hundred burial pits, are already laid bare. Three periods can be traced, extending from the third to the seventh dynasty. Comparatively few portable objects have been found, but in one corridor is a series of fine reliefs on thin stucco. In the valley north of this necropolis has been found

an untouched cemetery of an earlier period, with simple mud-brick tombs, apparently belonging to poor people. (H. N. F., *Nation*, March 24, 1904.)

KARNAK.—**A New Statue.**—In *Rec. Past* III, 1904, pp. 116-117. (fig.), LUCIEN C. WARNER publishes a photograph of a group in black granite recently found at Karnak. It represents a seated man and woman with a small figure standing between them. It is said to be the statue of Sennofer, with his wife and daughter.

A Greek Inscription.—HERON DE VILLEFOSSE in *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1902, pp. 357-360, publishes a Greek inscription found in the southeast angle of the great court at Karnak. It contains, in three columns, much mutilated, the names of natives who had distinguished themselves in athletic contests. It seems to be no earlier than the second century of our era.

MITHRAHINE.—**A Statuette of Aphrodite.**—In *R. Arch.* III, 1904, pp. 374-381 (pl.; fig.), S. REINACH publishes a statuette of Aphrodite belonging to Mr. Dattari in Cairo, and said to come from Mithrahine. It is one foot high and of careful workmanship, evidently the product of one of the Greek studios which flourished from the third century B.C. in Lower Egypt, and whose artists seem to have copied almost exclusively Attic works of the fourth century. The figure belongs to a well-known type, where the drapery, held in the right hand, covers the right leg and the back, and hangs over the left arm. In many copies, such as the large one in the Vatican (Helbig, *Führer*², No. 146), Eros appears at the left side of the goddess. This group was dedicated to Venus Felix about 150 A.D. The Dattari statuette shows it is derived from a Greek original, probably by Praxiteles, as it resembles the 'Aphrodite' of Cnidus. The temple of Felicitas contained at least one 'Aphrodite' by Praxiteles, and also other works of his brought from Thespieae. It is possible that the original was a bronze group of Aphrodite and a mellephebic Eros made for Thespieae.

NAGA AD-DEIR.—**Excavation of a Necropolis.**—During the past winter Messrs. Lythgoe and Mace have continued the excavation of the vast necropolis at Naga ad-Deir, for the University of California. Thousands of tombs have been opened, belonging to all periods from prehistoric times to the twelfth dynasty. The tombs continue to the eighteenth, and there are also tombs of the New Empire, Ptolemaic, and Roman times. In the early tombs the bodies were laid upon a matting in a contracted position and were covered by a second matting. The remains have frequently been disarranged by robbers, but there is no evidence of dismemberment or cannibalism. As all parts of the human body have been found, Dr. G. Elliott Smith has been able to study the physical qualities of the people through a long period. He believes that they show the presence of a single race at this point from the earliest prehistoric times to the twelfth dynasty, and probably to the present time. (H. N. F., *Nation*, March 24, 1904.)

NEGADAH.—**An Important Discovery.**—During a short campaign at Negadah Mr. JOHN GARSTANG found the missing corner of the tablet bearing the name of Aha (Menes), found some years ago by De Morgan. He also found a duplicate of this tablet and three smaller ones of ivory. On one of these tablets appears the name of Aha in association on the one hand with Prince Narmer, already known from carvings found by Quibell at Hieraconpolis, and on the other with Princess Neith-Hetep. (*London Times*, June 29, 1904; *Athen.* July 2, 1904.)

NORTH DELTA NOMES. — An exploration of the northern parts of the Nile Delta in search of "Aegean" remains has proved fruitless in that respect, but has resulted in completing the map of the region with additional mounds, identifying the probable limits of three nomes and some of their more important cities, especially Buto, Phragon, and Diospolis Inferior, and in tracing the ancient courses of the Nile. The present Damietta mouth is not one of these, but the artificial Diolcus. (D. G. HOGARTH, *J.H.S.* XXIV, 1904, pp. 1-19; map.)

THEBES. — **Italian Excavations.** — The *Voss. Zeit.* reports that Schiaparelli's excavations in the Theban necropolis have brought to light the tomb of the queen of Rameses II, containing five chambers covered with inscriptions and paintings of far better execution than those in the tomb of the king. The sarcophagus had been opened and the tomb plundered. The tomb of Prince Amonhotepfu, son of Rameses III, also contained five paintings. The mummy of Princess Aamesit, daughter of an unknown king of the seventeenth dynasty, Lekuenza, has also been discovered. (*W. klass. Phil.* 1904, col. 502.)

Tomb of Queen Hatshepsu. — The passage to this tomb (see *Am. J. Arch.* VIII, p. 97), known as No. 20, was opened for 56 m. by Lepsius, but the difficulties were so great that the work was abandoned. The whole passage (194 m.) was found full of boulders and a breccia almost harder than the rock itself. The passage after a short distance suddenly curves to the south, and after 60 m. again to the west. At a distance of 56 m. is a chamber, at 60 m. farther a second, and after 36 m. more a third, whence a passage curves inward to a burial chamber containing two sandstone sarcophagi, highly polished and covered with hieroglyphics. One belonged to Thothmes I, the other to his daughter, the Queen Hatshepsu. Both were empty, as was to be expected, since the mummy of Thothmes I was found at Deir-el-Bahari. The other mummy may be in a side chamber, as the tomb and its numerous chambers are not yet cleared. The sides of the chamber were coated with painted limestone slabs. (*London Times*, March 15, 1904; also *Voss. Zeit.* in *W. klass. Phil.* 1904, col. 421.)

A Rock Tomb with Paintings. — In *Nation*, July 7, 1904, F. H. HERICK describes in detail the paintings in a rock tomb recently opened by R. Mond at Thebes. It is probably of the eighteenth dynasty, and seems well preserved. The vestibule contains a series of scenes representing agricultural operations, and in the tomb chamber is a fine picture of duck hunting and fishing in the marshes.

GREEK PAPYRI. — In *Atene e Roma*, VII, 1904, coll. 32-42, 86-89, 120-126, 178-180, G. VITELLI continues the publication of Greek papyri from Egypt. (See *Am. J. Arch.* VII, 1903, p. 363.) The first papyrus published is a sheet from a treatise *περὶ παλμών*, giving the signification of involuntary movements of the body and the divinity to be propitiated in each case. Four columns are preserved, but two are badly damaged. (See also *Nation*, May 26, 1904.) The second article contains a contract between the *ἀρχέφοδος* of Ibiou Sesymbothis and the two managers of a company of pantomimes. The other articles contain shorter documents: two letters to the governor of the Apollonopolitan nome, and three private letters, as well as a mutilated fragment, showing five occurrences of the *παράγραφος* in thirteen lines.

ASSYRIA AND BABYLONIA

ASHUR.—**German Excavations.**—According to the *Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft*, work has been begun at Kal' at-Shirgat, the ancient Ashur, the original capital of Assyria. The Code of Hammurabi shows it was in existence as early as the twenty-third century B.C.; and the German discoveries indicate that it did not lose its importance with the transfer of the Assyrian capital to Calah, about 1300 B.C., but was occupied as a residence city by Assyrian kings and continued to be of great importance down to the seventh century B.C., if not later. (*Nation*, March 10, 1904.) Of single objects the most important is a basalt statue of King Salmanassar II. The head is half destroyed, but most of the inscription is preserved. It relates that a temple of Ashur, which had been repaired after 159 years, and then, after 580 years, had been destroyed by fire, had been rebuilt in greater splendor by the king. This temple seems also to have been found. (*B. Phil. Woch.* 1904, col. 863.)

BABYLON.—**The Gate of Istar and Other Discoveries.**—KOLDEWEY has reported the detailed plan of the gate of Istar. It was a double gate, with two similar buildings, and in general of the type found at Sendschirli. Noteworthy is its decoration with reliefs on enamelled bricks. There seem to have been at least eleven rows of the reliefs, of bulls or dragons, one above the other. The lowest was covered when the street was raised, but its surface was carefully protected. (*Berl. Phil. W.* 1904, col. 444.) The excavations have brought to light many inscribed tablets at the Kasr. In the temple of Niumach the foundation of the statues has been examined. At the hill "Homera Südwest" the remains of a Greek or later theatre have been partly excavated. (*Ibid.* 1904, col. 863.)

FARA AND ABU HATAB.—**German Excavations.**—At Fara fifteen trenches have been dug, some of considerable length. The graves are sarcophagi, or contain several bodies. The dead lie on the side, with bent knees, holding a drinking vessel to the mouth with the right hand. Drinking vessels and pitchers are the chief gifts in the graves. At Abu Hatab the necropolis is younger. The dead are often buried in coffins formed by two large pots, which in some cases had been previously used for the same purpose. (*Berl. Phil. W.* 1904, col. 284.)

TELLO.—**The French Excavations.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1903, pp. 618-629 (fig.), L. HEUZEY reports briefly on the new campaign at Tello, begun January 4, 1903, by Captain Cros. The first work was a continuation of the old excavations, and much of interest was found. The report gives details of only one discovery. A small headless statue was found in the Tell of the Tablets (V), bearing an inscription of Gudea. When received at the Louvre it proved to be the body of a head found by De Sarzec. This head wears a sort of turban, which seems to have been a mark of dignity. The head is disproportionately large for the body, which seems to have been regarded by the artist as little more than a pedestal. The inscription, which is published in facsimile, transliteration, and translation of Thureau-Dangin, contains a dedication to the god Nin-ghiš-zida, son of the god Nin-a-zou. *Ib. Ibid.* 1904, p. 56, reports the discovery of polychromy in early Chaldaean sculpture, of a relief representing the miracu-

lous fishing of Izdubar, and a carved shell with the figure of King Ur-Nina. Among the inscriptions are documents showing connections between Sirpourla and other Chaldaean cities, including the biblical Erech.

SYRIA AND PALESTINE

ANTIOCH.—**Inscriptions and Seals.**—In *R. Ét. Anc.* VI, 1904, pp. 31–36 (4 figs.), V. CHAPOT publishes five Greek inscriptions, three Byzantine seals, and a coin from Antioch. The inscriptions are sepulchral, and one is of interest as showing a funeral table—a design rare in Greek lands, though common in Africa and Latin-speaking countries. The coin is of the empress Zoe (1041 A.D.), and seems unique.

BEERSHEBA.—**The Era of Eleutheropolis.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1904, pp. 54–55, CLERMONT-GANNEAU discusses some Christian epitaphs of the sixth century from Beersheba, which are accurately dated by day, month, indiction, and year of the era of Eleutheropolis. It is thus possible to fix that era as dating from 199 A.D., which must be the year of the visit of Septimius Severus to Palestine and Egypt. Mention in the inscriptions of a date *κατὰ Ἀπαβας* refers to a special calendar, known from the *Hemerologion* of Florence. It began on March 22, Julian, and contained twelve months of thirty days and five intercalary days. *Id. Ibid.* 1904, pp. 63–65, publishes another inscription from the same neighborhood, which seems to combine the “Arabian” calendar with the era of Gaza. The note also reports the examination of over three hundred tombs near the ancient Eboda, including apparently the tomb of the deified Nabataean king, Obodas, and one decorated with animal paintings like those at Beit Djibrin.

BEIRUT.—**A Roman Seal.**—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1902, pp. 341–344 (fig.), HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE describes a lead seal bearing the laureated beardless head of an emperor and the inscription, *Aemilio* | [*I*]unco | [*p*]ro-*c(uratore)* Aug(usti). A similar lead seal from Beirut has been published in *B.C.H.* III, 1879, p. 271. The seal belongs to class 5 of Rostoutsew, *Étude sur les plombs antiques*, and is the fourth known to bear the name of an official. A fifth example was bought by the speaker at the sale of the Manalakos collection. It is, however, much mutilated.

DAMASCUS.—**A Mounted Syrian God.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1904, pp. 8–12 (fig.), FATHER RONZÉVALLE publishes a rude bas-relief, found near Damascus, representing a mounted divinity, in the costume of a Roman cavalry officer, a whip in his right hand, a club in his left. The head is surrounded by a heavy mass of hair. It is not to be interpreted as a representation of Maximian-Herculus, or any other emperor, but is certainly an Oriental god, a Helios-Hercules, product of the late Syrian syncretism.

GEZER.—**Recent Discoveries.**—The last quarterly statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund contains the sixth report of the English excavations at Gezer (August 16 to November 16, 1903). The principal work of the last quarter has been the excavation of a huge rock-cut cistern, capable of containing four million gallons of water, which, from the objects found within it, Mr. Macalister ascribes to the Maccabaeon period. To an earlier time belong a number of “Astarte plaques.” Still earlier was “an adult human foundation sacrifice” of a woman, the first found on this site. Mr. Macalister also reports the discovery of the necropolis of the Seleucid period, on the hillside to the north of the town. But here, as elsewhere, the tombs

or graves of the Hebrew period remain as yet undiscovered. (*Nation*, February 18, 1904.) On the 20th of May, Mr. Macalister, excavating for the English Palestine Exploration Fund at Gezer, on the road from Jaffa to Jerusalem, reported the discovery of a fragment of a tablet written in cuneiform characters, thirteen lines on one side, five on the other, with seal impressions between. This is the sixth tablet inscribed in cuneiform characters from the pre-Israelite period, approximately 1400 B.C., discovered to this date in Palestine. The first was found by Dr. Bliss at Lachish; and four (three of clay, and one of stone), by Dr. Sellim at Ta'anach, four miles east of Mutsellim. (*Ibid.* June 30, 1904.)

JERUSALEM. — Greek and Latin Inscriptions. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1903, pp. 479–495 (4 figs.), CLERMONT-GANNEAU publishes eleven inscriptions from the museum of the Convent of St. Sauveur. Two are forgeries, three have been already published, and two are mere fragments. Two others are sepulchral, — one Christian, the other Hebrew. All the foregoing are in Greek. The last two are Latin, apparently from two monumental dedications: one in honor of Hadrian; the other, by detachments of three legions, — II (Traiana Fortis), X (Fretensis), and XII (Fulminata), — in honor of an unknown emperor, probably Antoninus Pius or Marcus Aurelius.

SIDON. — German Excavations. — The Νέοι Ἀστυ reports that, near Sidon, Winkler has discovered votive offerings apparently belonging to the Temple of the Sun. He has also found many fragments of inscribed Phoenician tablets, part of an Egyptian inscription of the fourth century B.C., and remains of many Greek marble statues of boys. The place seems to have been plundered. (*W. klass. Phil.* 1904, coll. 198.)

Three Painted Stelae. — In § 15 of his 'Syriaca' (see *Am. J. Arch.* VII, 1903, p. 370, and *infra*, p. 377), in *R. Arch.* III, 1904, pp. 234–244 (3 figs.), P. PERDRIZET publishes three painted sepulchral stelae, found in 1897 at Sidon, and now at Constantinople. They marked the graves of mercenary soldiers, and seem to belong to the Hellenistic period. Two have only the figure of the deceased; the third, the deceased taking leave of two comrades. Two have fragmentary Greek inscriptions.

TELL EL-MUTSELLIM. — German Excavations. — At Tell el-Mutsellim (probably Megiddo) the German excavators have found a large rock tomb with many chambers, containing many fine painted and unpainted vases. (*Berl. Phil. W.* 1904, col. 444.) They are also reported to have discovered a fine jasper seal, having as device a lion marching, with the inscription, above and below, in very old Phoenician characters, "of Shema', the servant of Jeroboam." Presumably it was the seal of the governor of the city under King Jeroboam; but which Jeroboam it is not possible to determine. This seal possesses a peculiar value because it is the first object found in the excavations in Palestine bearing a well-known biblical name. It was found in March. (*Nation*, June 30, 1904.)

A JOURNEY IN CENTRAL SYRIA. — RENÉ DUSSAUD's *Mission dans les Régions désertiques de la Syrie moyenne*, in collaboration with FRÉDÉRIC MACLER for the itinerary, is extracted from *Nouvelles Archives des Missions Scientifiques*, vol. X (Paris: Imprimerie Nationale). It contains a short statement of the route, with archaeological notes; a study of the locality as to character of the soil, nature of the ancient populations

and their cultivation; a collection of 904 Safaite inscriptions; a complete Safaite glossary and onomasticon for all the published inscriptions; 180 Greek and Latin inscriptions; 20 Nabatean inscriptions, and 33 Arabic;—all carefully indexed. Many of these consist of a word or two, and most of proper names only, yet among them is the five-line Nabateo-Arabic inscription of en-Nemara, of 328 A.D., in the Nabatean character and strongly marked with Aramaisms, but at bottom good classical Arabic, and thus, so far, our earliest specimen of the language of the Qur'an. The next in date seems to be the trilingual of Zebed, of 512 A.D. (*Nation*, January 14, 1904.)

THE ROMAN ROAD FROM BOSTRA TO PHILADELPHIA.—

Father Germer-Durand has traced the course of the road built by Trajan between Bostra and Philadelphia, as a section of the great road from the Syrian frontier to the Red Sea. South of Philadelphia the road cannot certainly be traced; and northeast of Bostra, though the pavement is well preserved, not a milestone has been found. In the region between the cities the explorer has found and collected the unpublished inscriptions of sixty milestones. One gives the full name and titles of Vaballath, son of Zenobia (270–271 A.D.). He has also collected twenty-five new Greek and Latin, and three new Nabatean, inscriptions. (HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1903, pp. 597–599.)

ASIA MINOR

COS.—**The Campaign of 1903.**—Excavations at the Asclepieum were carried on for two months last year, and brought the work to a point from which it can be finished in a single longer season this year. Some further clearing has been done on the southern and highest terrace, where the great temple stood, and this terrace is found to have been closed by porticoes at both east and west ends. On the middle terrace the small temple (B) is proved to be the earlier temple of Asclepius by the discovery of a curious receptacle in the floor of the cella and of an inscription relating to it. This is the *θησαυρός*, into which contributions for the expenses of the great festival were dropped through a hole in the cover. The square, Roman building next to temple B can only be conjecturally named *ἱερὸς οἶκος*. The plan of the great altar east from and facing temple B is somewhat modified, but still almost nothing is found of the superstructure. Temple C, behind the altar, has in its foundations poros blocks from a still earlier temple of Asclepius. This site, occupied by a temple for the Roman emperors, may have belonged originally to the worship of Apollo. No porticoes shut in the ends of this terrace. The lowest and northerly terrace was apparently the centre of the great water-cure establishment that sprang up in early imperial times. To this period belong the remains of several fountains, including the Sacred Fountain, in the wall supporting the middle terrace. The other three sides of the slightly irregular quadrangle are formed by colonnades, which seem to have undergone numerous restorations. The whole site has suffered repeatedly from violent earthquakes. Against the outside walls of these porticoes, houses and rooms of various kinds were built on a still lower level. A large building here, which has been partially rebuilt as a museum and dwelling house for the excavators, was a church in early Byzantine times, when the whole site was covered with scattered dwellings, and may have been originally a bath house, but is

not in any case earlier than the fourth century of our era. At that time the place was already ruined as a pagan sanctuary, and given over to the Christians. The remains of bronze and marble sculpture are fragmentary, but not wholly lacking in value. The greatest interest, however, attaches to the new inscriptions, of which there are more than 170, illustrating in the widest sense the political and social life of the island. One, from the spring of 278 B.C., relates to thank-offerings at home and at Delphi, for the repulse of the Gauls from the latter place in the previous year. Others are letters from foreign states and kings in regard to the establishment of the quadrennial festival of the Greater Asclepieia, about 260-250 B.C. To this time the great temple (A) must belong. Lists of victors, of about 200 B.C. and earlier, give a series of fourteen musical and athletic contests, some of which were divided into classes for different ages. To the third and second centuries belong some honorary decrees which show the services rendered in other cities and lands by Coan physicians from the school of the Asclepium. (R. HERZOG, *Arch. Anz.* 1903, pp. 186-199; plan; 3 figs. See also S. REINACH, *R. Arch.* III, 1904, pp. 128-131.)

CYZICUS.—**Notes on the Topography.**—In *J.H.S.* XXIV, 1904, pp. 135-143 (map), F. W. HASLUCK and A. E. HENDERSON describe some features of the topography of Cyzicus. They deal chiefly with the circuit wall, in which all stages from the fourth century B.C. to the fourteenth of our era are represented, but touch also on the theatre, the Temple of Hadrian, the harbors, the aqueduct, and the causeways that connected the original island with the mainland. The temple, of which only the substructures remain, was probably planned much like the smaller temple at Aezani, with 8 × 15 columns, a wide central intercolumniation, and a deep eastern porch. The theatre, a Greek embanked structure, was enlarged with a rubble superstructure in Roman times. The article includes a bibliography.

Inscriptions from the Neighborhood.—Sixty-five new inscriptions or parts of such are published by F. W. HASLUCK in *J.H.S.* XXIV, 1904, pp. 20-40 (3 figs.). A large number are gravestones from imperial and Christian times, but there are also public stelae and dedications, some as old as the fourth century B.C. A hail-god, Zeus Chalazius, appears at the Thracian Village, which is known from Plutarch as the site of Lucullus's camp in the Mithridatic siege. Here is also an example of a dedication to the god and the villagers in common, not an unnatural thought in a simple community worshipping an ancestral hero or earth-god. At Hodja Bunar there seems to be a trace of the Hipparchate of Drusus, the son of Germanicus, who was murdered by Tiberius in 33 A.D.

EPHESUS.—**Recent Austrian Excavations.**—The Austrian excavations were resumed in 1902, and the results of the campaigns of the autumn months of 1902 and 1903 are reported by R. HEBERDEY in *Jh. Oesterr. Arch. I.* VII, 1904, Beiblatt, coll. 37-56 (6 figs.), from the *Anzeiger der phil. hist. Classe der Akad. der Wiss. Wien*, March 16, 1904. While further examination was made of the ancient quays, and search for traces of earlier streets beneath the Arkadiane, the chief centres of work were east of the so-called Roman Agora and at the Greek Agora. At the former point it was found that a propylaeum led from the Agora into a large, open, rectangular space apparently 200 m. by 240 m. in extent. This space was entered at the southwest corner from the Arkadiane, and seems to have been surrounded by a wall

and triple row of columnus, forming a broad aisle and two narrower side aisles. It evidently was laid out at the same time as the Agora. An inscription shows that the marble panels on the wall were given by the Asiarch C. Claudius Verulanus Marcellus probably early in the reign of Hadrian, but the whole structure seems to belong to the time of Domitian. Whether it is rightly called an Agora is uncertain. Many inscriptions and sculptures were found in later walls, including one relating to an *ἀντιγραφίον*, with a list of fees paid for certificates of birth and other copies of documents. At the Greek Agora a handsome late Hellenic gateway was found at the west across the end of a street. It was altered during the reign of Domitian, and the inscription recording this fact also proves that the place was really an Agora, and contained a horologium, of which the foundations seem to have been found. At the southeast corner of this Agora was found another somewhat peculiar gateway, shown by its inscription to have been erected by Mazaeus and Mithridates in the year 4-3 B.C. in honor of the imperial family, whose statues seem to have been placed within. In front of the gateway was a paved space, and on the left steps leading to a building identified by an inscription as a library, given by Ti. Julius Celsus Polemaeanus, consul 92 A.D. Only the east side has been cleared, but a number of allegorical figures have been found. In late Roman times the entrance was closed, and on the lowest step were erected some large marble reliefs taken from another monument. There are thirteen slabs, 2 m. high and about 18 m. long. Represented are battle scenes between mounted barbarians and foot-soldiers in classic armor, a sacrifice, and divinities. They are Roman work, but show the influence of Greek tradition. Many slabs recall the Ara Pacis.

LYSTRA. — In Part III of a first report of a journey in Pisidia, eleven Latin, twelve Greek, and one bilingual inscription from Lystra, with corrections in some of Sterrett's and a sketch-plan and view of the mound at Zoldera that marks the site of the ancient city, are published by H. S. CRONIN in *J.H.S.* XXIV, 1904, pp. 113-124 (3 figs.).

MILETUS. — **Excavations in 1902-1903.** — T. WIEGAND's third preliminary report on the German excavations at Miletus, comprising the results of the seven months' campaign of 1902-1903, is published in *Arch. Anz.* 1904, pp. 2-10 (plan; 6 figs.). Most important is the work at the theatre, which is one of the largest in Asia Minor. The auditorium, with three ranges of seats entirely of marble, and with passages and stairways both open and covered, is well preserved and has been fully excavated. The Roman stage buildings are not yet entirely free, but the plan of the Greek buildings has been made out. The present structure is Roman and is much larger than the Greek, but rests in part on the Hellenistic supporting walls. Among the inscriptions belonging to the earlier period are two marble calendars, such as were put up in the theatre for the information of the public. One is of the year 109 B.C. They have the numbers of days for certain periods on movable blocks, which were put into place by pegs and changed at intervals. These are the first of the "peg calendars" to be found. One of them quotes Eudoxus and other writers in regard to the weather. A signature of the sculptor Silanion by its epigraphic characteristics supports Pliny's statement of his date. There are two periods of Roman building. The first, of the time of Trajan and Hadrian, shows excellent work, with some peculiarities of ornament, such as the use of mythological figures in the

decoration of the capitals, which are traced to pre-Roman times in the temple at Didyma. Pergamene influence is strong. An inscription in the upper part of the building records a dispute about the supervision of the work, which was settled by reference to the oracle. The second and rather late Roman restoration was done with material from an archaic building, possibly a temple of Athena, from which come some very finely carved decorations and an inscription to the goddess. A sanctuary of Eumenes II, containing an honorary statue set up in recognition of his services in defending Ionia from the barbarians, has yet to be placed. The blocks of the basis, inscribed with his letter setting forth the circumstances, have been found. Another important discovery is a second and larger agora, south of the bouleuterion. It is a Greek stadium (164 m.) in width and of still greater length. The porticoes are of later construction than those of the smaller agora near the Lion Harbor. A splendid gate faces on the same square as the Council House and the Nymphaeum. An inscription dates this last building in the reign of Titus. Others disclose the existence of a sanctuary of the θεὸς ὕμνος, of a guild of gardeners, and of an organization of mussel gatherers. Much work has been done in clearing the colonnades that surround the Lion Harbor and neighboring monuments. The shrine of Apollo Delphinus, the ancient harbor-god of the city, has been found beside the port. The greater part of the remains so far discovered belong after the destruction by Alexander, but glimpses of the earlier city are not lacking. A great harvest of inscriptions has yet to be studied and published. (See *Am. J. Arch.* VI, 1902, pp. 64, 353; VII, 1903, pp. 109, 368.)

PERGAMUM.—**The German Excavations.**—The excavations at Pergamum continued from the beginning of September to the middle of November, 1903. The work was continued along the street leading from the lower agora to the gymnasium, where a row of shops and a large house were discovered. The house was of the Greek period, but had been altered and decorated with colored marble in Roman times. In the gymnasium the arched entrance to the middle terrace, and this terrace, were cleared, showing a long open space for exercise, surrounded by colonnades, exedrae, and rooms. Among the sculptures are a frieze with theatre masks, and a copy of the 'Hermes' of Alcamenes, identified by an inscription on the shaft. (W. D., *Athen. Mith.* XXVIII, 1903, pp. 477-478.)

SAMOS.—**Excavations at the Heraeum.**—The excavations conducted by Kavvadias and Sophulis have made good progress. The east front, the larger part of the west front, the bases for the inner columns of the north side, and the eastern part of this cella wall have been cleared. The dimensions of the building are now fixed at 111.95 m. long by 56.25 m. broad. It was a dipteros, with eight columns on the east front and twenty-four on the sides, as well as a prostyle arrangement in front of each cella, thus giving three rows of columns at the ends. Curiously, however, at the west end there are nine columns, probably in order to shorten the architrave blocks. The absence of an entrance at this end rendered the odd number of columns possible. (H. S., *Athen. Mith.* XXVIII, 1903, p. 471; cf. H. N. F., *Nation*, May 5, 1904.)

SYME AND RHODES.—**Inscriptions.**—In *Jh. Oesterr. Arch.* I. VII, 1904, pp. 81-94 (3 figs.), F. HILLER VON GAERTRINGEN publishes eight inscriptions from the reports of D. CHAVIARAS and S. SARIDAKIS.

The former sends six inscriptions from Syme, of which one is the upper part of the stele published by him in *Ibid.* V, 1902, pp. 18 ff., No. 6. It is a long honorary decree, and raises some puzzling questions regarding the Rhodian δᾶμοι. The other inscriptions are sepulchral. Chaviaras also sends a dedication to Zeus from a small island south of Syme, now called (τὸ) Σεσκλί or (τὰ) Σεσκλιά, which is a corruption of the ancient name Τευτλοῦσσα (Attic) or Σευτλοῦσσα. Kiepert is wrong in identifying this island with Alimnia, north of Rhodes. Saridakis sends a long honorary inscription from Rhodes. It is of the time of Caracalla or later, and praises a rich citizen for his gifts to the Senate, certain officials, and the people. It proves conclusively that the month Petageitnios fell in the winter, and Dalios in the summer.

TRALLES. — **A Marble Relief.** — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1904, p. 46 (fig.), S. REINACH reports the excavation, by Edhem Bey, at Tralles of a part of a gymnasium, and the discovery of a series of inscriptions and a fragment of a marble bas-relief. It represents a man kneeling beneath a tree, and busy with a rope attached to a ring fixed in a rock. It is the first certain example of the "picturesque" relief found in Asia, but it is probable that this region, rather than Alexandria, is the source of this group of works.

THRACE

APOLLONIA. — **The Last Kings of Thrace.** — In *R. Ét. Gr.* VI, 1904, pp. 212–218, G. SEURE publishes a fragmentary Greek inscription from Apollonia, which throws much light on the last kings of Thrace and the Pontus. It is a dedication to Apollo ἱππρός in behalf of King Rhoemetaces, son of Cotys, grandson of Rhoemetaces, and his wife Pythodoris, daughter of Polemon. The same royal pair seem named in an inscription of Vizye. Rhoemetaces is the last king of Thrace, assassinated in 46 B.C. by his wife. After a discussion of the kings of Thrace and the Pontus, a genealogical tree of both families is given.

COSTIEVO. — **A Tumulus.** — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1903, pp. 644–646, M. COLLIGNON summarizes the further work of Degrand in excavating the Thracian tumuli (see *Am. J. Arch.* VII, 1903, p. 370). During 1903 he excavated the tumulus at Costievo, called Monaster Moghila, finding three strata of early burials, as well as graves of the Roman period. The two earlier strata showed the same civilization as the graves near Yamboli, though with some negligence in details, as if the funeral rites were less carefully performed. The third series of burials showed a transition from this period. The body was sometimes interred in a terra-cotta jar, and the vases found were better made. There were indications of modifications in the funeral rites.

JANINA. — **A Slab with Engraved Designs.** — In *Jh. Oesterr. Arch.* I. VII, 1904, pp. 139–141 (2 figs.), R. MÜNSTERBERG publishes a curious stone slab found at Janina in 1895, and now in the museum at Sarajewo. On both sides are a number of sunk designs, — youthful and bearded heads, a youthful 'Eros,' 'Fortuna,' etc., — arranged in no special order. It seems likely that it is the work of a student of engraving, who practised in this softer material. A similar piece has been published by CAYLUS (*Recueil d'Antiquités*, IV, p. 293, pl. 89), who suggests the same interpretation.

MELNIK. — **A Relief of the Thracian Dionysus.** — In *R. Arch.* III. 1904, pp. 19–27 (pl.), P. PERDRIZET publishes a small relief recently given

to the museum at Brussels. It was described by MORDTMANN in *Athen. Mith.* 1896, pp. 100-101, as at Salonica, whither it had been brought from Menlik, near the ancient Orbelos, in the country of the Maedes. It represents Dionysus on horseback, accompanied by Pan, hunting in a vineyard. In the branches of the great vine which fills the background are children, while below is Silenus plucking grapes. The inscription reads, Κλανδιανὸς Πύρρος καὶ Πύρρος [Μ]άνδρον, καὶ οἱ περὶ αὐτοὺς ἀλτάριοι (?) θεῶ Ἀσδουλητῶ, ἵςμς' ἔτι (246 after Actium, 215 A.D.). The word ἀλτάριοι is unknown, though ἀλτάριον = altar is found in the Byzantine period. Perhaps it should be σαλτάριοι = saltarii, defined as ἀγοροφύλακες. A mounted 'Dionysus' is not found in Greece, but Thracian gods, like the nobles, are represented on horseback and hunting. This is also the explanation of similar representations of Anatolian gods, such as Mên.

SERVIA.—**Inscriptions.**—In *Jh. Oesterr. Arch.* I. VII, 1904, Beiblatt, coll. 1-12, N. BULIĆ publishes thirteen Latin inscriptions from Moesia superior and Dalmatia, and describes briefly seven sculptures. None seem of special importance.

GREECE

THE WORK OF THE GREEK ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

—The Πρακτικά for 1902 (Athens, 1903), contains a record of the work of the Greek Archaeological Society during that year. The Secretary, P. KAVVADIAS, contributes a general report on the activity of the society (p. 9-36), and special reports of each piece of work are furnished by those in charge. It appears that work has been carried on in **Athens** at the Olympieum by G. NICOLAIDES (p. 45), and at the Stoa of Attalus by D. K. MYLONAS (p. 46); in the old necropolis at **Eleusis** (p. 47), and also for a short time at **Aegina** (p. 48) by A. N. SKIAS; at **Thermus** (pp. 49-52), and **Chaeronea** (pp. 53-59; see *infra*) by G. SOTERIADES; at **Sesklo** in Thessaly (pp. 59-61), where a very early prehistoric settlement was discovered, by C. TSOUNTAS; on Euboea at **Chalcis**, **Eretria**, and near **Vathy** by G. A. PAPABASILEIOS (pp. 61-72); and on **Mt. Lycæus** and at **Cotilum** (pp. 72-75; see *infra*) by K. KOUROUNIOTES. The work in the Stadium at **Epidaurus** is described by P. KAVVADIAS (pp. 78-92).

GREEK SITES IN THE AEGEAN AND ASIA MINOR.—In *Nation*, May 5, 1904, H. N. F. describes the present condition of the excavations at a number of sites in the Aegean and Asia Minor. The account includes Delos, Melos, Thera, Samos, Crete, Ephesus, Miletus, the temple of Didymæan Apollo, and Pergamum. The results of the excavations have appeared already in this *Journal*.

ÆGINA.—**The German Excavations.**—In *W. klass. Phil.* 1904, coll. 589, 701, are reports of Furtwängler's excavations at the site of the temple of Aphrodite on Aegina. A mass of vases extending from prehistoric to Byzantine times has been found, among them few Mycenaean, but countless proto-Corinthian and Corinthian fragments. A sphinx, which was an Acroterion of the temple, seems to be in the style of Calamis. An inscription refers to Ἀφροδίτῃ ἐπὶ λυμένι. The temple seems to have been built about 460 B.C. A full report has appeared in the *Kölnische Zeitung*.

ÆTOLIA.—**Tumuli.**—In the autumn of 1903, G. SOTERIADES opened two funeral mounds in Aetolia, one near the ruins of Trichonium, the other in the plain east of Konopa-Arsinoë. The first was erected probably at

the end of the third or beginning of the second century B.C., apparently on a spot where earlier graves had been plundered. Several small objects were found in the upper earth, and an undisturbed grave with a golden crown, candelabrum, a silver table service, and other small objects. The other mound contained the grave of a man about forty years old, with a small gold crown, silver dishes, a clay amphora, and other vessels. There were traces also of the cremation of another body in the mound. (*Athen. Mith.* XXVIII, 1903, pp. 475-476.)

AMYCLAE. — Fragments of the Throne of Apollo. — The excavations undertaken by Professor Furtwängler in Greece, at the expense of the Bassermann-Jordan Stiftung, have resulted in the discovery of several portions of the famous throne of Apollo at Amyclae, which is known to be the work of Bathycles. Unfortunately, the base is under the ancient church Hagia Kyriaki, and many important pieces of marble have been built into other churches; but as the Greek government has shown itself willing to assist the professor in every way, hopes are entertained that the work of reconstruction is merely a matter of time. The sculpture is of great beauty. (*Athen.* April 23, 1904.)

ARCADIA. — Discoveries on Mt. Lycaeus. — Under the direction of K. Kourouniotes excavations have been resumed at Lycosura, and the place of sacrifice is now cleared. The altar was a large structure reached by several steps, and carried a portico with Doric half-columns such as has been hitherto known on the great altars of Asia Minor. Behind the portico was a large room. On the summit of Lycaeus the altar of Zeus has been found to be a cone about 15 m. high. The greater part is the natural rock, but about the top is a layer about 3 m. deep, of dark earth mixed with bones. The smaller objects found here are not of great antiquity. The hippodrome has been found, and near by two stelae with lists of victors in the games. They are arranged according to the priests of Pan. Among the victors is a Lagnus, son of Ptolemaeus. (*H. S., Athen Mith.* XXVIII, 1903, pp. 473-474.) The excavations in the sanctuary of Pan are briefly reported in the *Πρακτικά*, 1902, by K. KOUROUNIOTES.

ATHENS. — Meetings of the German Institute. — At the open meetings of the German Institute in Athens during 1903 and 1904, the following papers have been presented: January 7, 1903: A. WILHELM, 'On Greek Inscriptions'; H. THIERSCH, 'Rock Tombs in Palestine.' January 21: W. DÖRPFELD, 'The Older Parthenon'; G. SOTERIADES, 'The Tombs at Chaeronea.' February 4: W. DÖRPFELD, 'The Erechtheum and the Old Temple of Athena'; H. VON PROTT, 'Banking in Antiquity.' February 18: W. KOLBE, 'The Demetrian War'; H. THIERSCH, 'The Pharos of Alexandria.' March 4: B. SCHRÖDER, 'New Inscriptions from Pergamum'; G. SOTERIADES, 'The Battle of Chaeronea and the Tomb of the Macedonians.' March 18: W. DÖRPFELD, 'Professor von Wilamowitz on Leucas-Ithaca'; E. PFUHL, 'A Necropolis on Thera.' December 9, Winckelmann's Day: W. DÖRPFELD, 'Report on the Work of the Institute during 1902-03'; P. KAVVADIAS, 'The Excavations at Samos.' December 23: W. DÖRPFELD, 'New Excavations at Pergamum'; A. WILHELM, 'Report on a Tour in Achaea.' January 6, 1904: W. DÖRPFELD, 'New Excavations at Leucas-Ithaca'; I. SVORONOS, 'An Unknown Numismatic Treaty between Ptolemy II and the Romans.' January 20: W. DÖRPFELD, 'The Theatre of Thera'; A.

WILHELM, 'A Revolution at Thasos'; H. SCHRADER, 'The Hermes of Alcámenes at Pergamum.' February 3, W. DÖRPFELD, 'The Eleusinium at Sparta, according to H. von Prott'; G. SOTERIADES, 'Graves in Aetolia.' February 17: W. DÖRPFELD, 'Cretan, Mycenaean, and Homeric Palaces'; H. SCHRADER, 'Sculptures from Laconia.' March 2: H. SCHRADER, 'On the Eleusinian Relief'; R. HEBERDEY, 'The Excavations at Ephesus.' March 16: W. DÖRPFELD, 'The Original Plan of the Erechtheum'; SP. LAMBROS, 'A Modern Greek Description of the Antiquities of Cyzicus.' March 30: R. HEBERDEY, 'An Ancient Greek Grave-monument from Lycia'; A. KERAMPOULLOS, 'A Manumission Inscription from Amphissa.' (*Athen. Mitth.* XXVIII, 1903, p. 480; XXIX, 1904, p. 112.)

The British School.—On March 16, 1904, the first sod was turned for the new Penrose Library, which is to be added to the Students' Hostel of the British School at Athens. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Elliot, the new British Minister to Greece, Director R. C. Bosanquet, Professor Dörpfeld on behalf of the other foreign schools, and Mr. D. Bikelas for the Greek Archaeological Society. This society has offered to place a bust of Mr. Penrose in the new building. (*London Times*, March 29, 1904.)

The Repairs on the Erechtheum.—The work on the Erechtheum in 1902 under the architect Balanos began with the restoration of the North Porch and the western outer wall. For the porch the remains were sufficient to make possible, with the addition of but little new material, the complete reconstruction, including the coffered ceiling. The half-columns on the west wall have been replaced, and part of the architrave, while the wall between is to be rebuilt so far as the remains allow. The next care is to be the thorough repair of the Porch of the Maidens and the eastern entrance. The work thus far has thrown much light on the history of the temple. Two points are of special interest. (1) The ancient repairs were not confined to the west wall and the north door, but extended to the roof and architrave of the North Porch. This work seems to belong in early Roman times. (2) Over the opening in the floor of the North Porch was an opening in the ceiling and roof. Thus the mark of the trident of Poseidon was left in the open air. (W. DÖRPFELD, *Athen. Mitth.* XXVIII, 1903, pp. 465-469.)

An Honorary Decree.—In the British School at Athens is an inscription, originally placed on the Acropolis, but found on the road to Marathon. It is the last part of an honorary decree, crowning a board of eleven officials and appropriating one hundred drachmas for a sacrifice and votive offering. The inscription is edited with full commentary by M. N. Tod in *Ann. Brit. S. Ath.* IX, 1903, pp. 154-175. It must belong about 303-302 B.C., soon after the introduction of the twelve tribes. Probably the board contained twelve members and the president was specially honored in the missing portion of the decree. In an appendix *C.I.A.* II, 991 is dated in 200 B.C., during the interval between Attalus' arrival off Hermione and his entry into Athens.

A Treasure List from the Acropolis.—In the south wall of the Byzantine doorway of the Parthenon was the stone bearing *C.I.A.* II, 2, 678 A, B. This has now been removed and the inscription on the reverse is published by E. VAN HILLE in *Εφ. Ἀρχ.* 1903, coll. 139-150 (pl.). It is broken at the top and upper right corner. It contains three columns of writing, with about 130 lines in a column, from the treasure list of the year 368-367 B.C., a year earlier than the list *C.I.A.* II, 2, 677.

CHAERONEA. — **The Burial Mound of the Macedonians.** — In *Athen. Mith.* XXVIII, 1903, pp. 301–330 (pl.; 5 figs.) G. SOTERIADES describes his recent excavations at Chaeronea in search of the grave of the Macedonians who fell in 338 B.C. The first attempt was made at a mound near the western end of Mt. Acontium. This proved to contain chiefly prehistoric objects, with modern, Byzantine, and Roman remains in the upper portion, but nothing belonging to the period of the battle. The second mound is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ km. east of the first, near the Cephissus. It proved to be a monument of the fourth century, erected over a great funeral pile. The vases and the fragments of lance heads, swords, and knives prove that this must be the grave of the Macedonians. A full discussion of the various theories of the opposing armies in the battle leads to the conclusion that all have erred in placing the Greeks too near Chaeronea. The Macedonian right was near the bridge at Molos, their left on the Cephissus near the mound. The lion of the Thebans was not on the battle-field, but near the city on the road, where it could be easily seen. (See also *Id.*, Πρακτικά, 1902, pp. 53–59; A. S. COOLEY, *Rec. Past.* III, 1904, pp. 131–143; map; 6 figs.)

CHALCIS. — **Inscriptions and a Fort.** — In *Εφ. Ἀρχ.* 1903, coll. 115–134 (pl.), G. A. PAPABASILEIOS reports recent discoveries near Chalcis. On two curved stones forming part of a small exedra are inscribed four decrees, one of which was to be set up in the most conspicuous place in the agora. All are honorary, and the oldest seems to belong in the reign of Ptolemy VI, Physcon (181–146 B.C.). The last part of the article describes a fort near the river Lelantus, on a somewhat steep hill. A wall surrounds it on three sides, the north being inaccessible. On the east there were two walls forming an outer court. Within was a row of twenty rooms, arranged in blocks of five, for the garrison, and on the highest point were other small houses for the officers. In the course of the article the author disputes strongly Wilhelm's view (see *Am. J. Arch.* VII, 1903, p. 469) that the Chalcidian inscription published in *Εφ. Ἀρχ.* 1902, col. 29, is of Attic origin.

CORINTH. — **Head of a Youth** (Fig. 1). — On May 20, 1902, there was found in the orchestra of the theatre at Corinth a head of Parian marble, which had belonged to a life-size statue of a youth. It is not carefully finished, and the greater part of the nose is gone. A close analysis of the head shows that it serves as a link in connecting several heads, once assigned to Myron, though of late some have been attributed to Pythagoras. The closest analogy in shape is afforded by the Perinthus head at Dresden (Brunn-Bruckmann 542), but with this are joined the Ince-Blundell and Riccardi heads, as well as that of the Massimi Discobolus. All show the same marked contrast to the Polyclitan type in the regular, unbroken curve over the top of the skull from front to rear. The head also shows some very evident resemblances to the Idolino, which suggests the possibility that it may have belonged to a free reproduction of that bronze. (R. B. RICHARDSON, *Athen. Mith.* XXVIII, 1903, pp. 451–461; pl.; 7 figs.)

The Isthmian Sanctuary. — Trial excavations by B. Staës at the Isthmian sanctuary confirm the conclusions reached by Monceaux, that the ancient remains have suffered unusually complete destruction. The whole area was filled with Byzantine houses and churches. (H. S., *Athen. Mith.* XXVIII, 1903, pp. 472–473.)

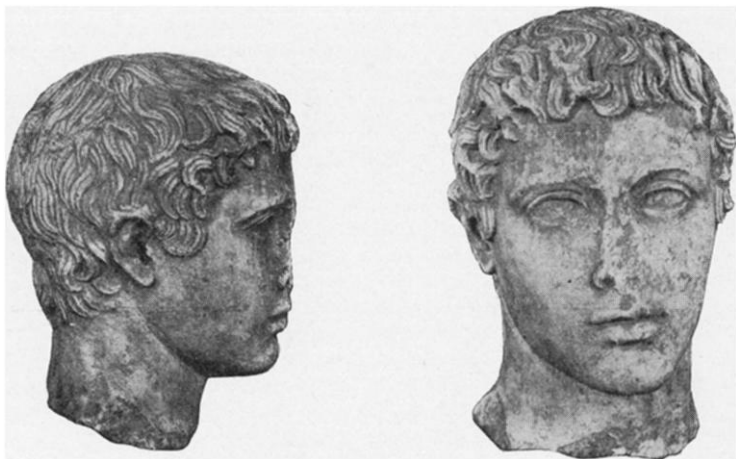


FIGURE 1.—MARBLE HEAD FROM CORINTH. See p. 357.

COTILUM.—**Two Temples.**—Pausanias (VIII, 41, 6) mentions, near the temple of Apollo at Bassae, a spring on Mt. Cotilium and a temple of Aphrodite. In 1902 excavations were made at a hollow on the side of the mountain already indicated by Ross as the site of this temple. Two temples were found, each consisting of a *prodomos* and *naos*, but with no trace of columns. One was 9.25 m. \times 5.74 m., the other 15.43 m. \times 6.47 m. Many terra-cotta female busts, fragments of tiles, bronze mirrors, and other small objects were found, but little pottery and only one inscription which was more than the merest fragment. It was an Arcadian manumission on bronze and named Ἀπόλλων Βασιλείας, Πᾶν Σινόεις (a new epithet), and Ἀρτεμὶς Κοτίλειος καὶ Φορβασία. The omission of Aphrodite is strange, but still it is probable that the two goddesses were worshipped at this spot, and that the larger temple, which is alone visible from the spring mentioned by Pausanias, was dedicated to Aphrodite. The temples seem to have been visited during the fifth and fourth centuries; nothing found was later than the third, and they were probably abandoned about that time. (K. KOUROUNIOTES, Ἐφ. Ἀρχ. 1903, coll. 151-188; 2 pls.; 10 figs.)

CRETE.—**CNOSsus.**—**Excavations in 1904.**—No detailed account of this year's work at Cnossus has appeared, but the London *Times*, April 27 and May 31, 1904, publishes two letters from G. A. MACMILLAN, containing telegrams from A. H. EVANS. The first telegram is also reported by L. DYER in *Nation*, May 19, 1904. This relates to the discovery, on a headland north of Cnossus, of a great stone mausoleum, consisting of a square chamber with a lofty Cyclopean gable, but approached by an arched passage. The whole is much damaged, as it has been quarried into. A cist grave was found in one corner. Nearly all the metal objects had been removed in ancient times, but many scattered relics were left. The grave probably was built for one of the last Minoan kings, as the space left for his successors was never occupied. It possibly represents the traditional tomb of Idomeneus. The second telegram reports the discovery of a new dependency

of the palace, containing a rich deposit of inscribed tablets relating to chariots and arrows. Near by was found a hoard of bronze arrow-heads, with remains of wooden chests and official sealings.

CRETE. — GOURNIA. — Excavations in 1903. — The excavations by Miss Boyd at Gournia, in 1903, are described in a letter published in part in *Rec. Past*, III, 1904, pp. 92–94. The palace has been cleared, revealing an outer and inner court, a square hall with a recess in one corner and seats on three sides, and two stairways. A new quarter of the town was uncovered, containing small but well-built houses surrounded by paved streets. A shrine with idols, inscribed tablet, and a fine series of vases have been found. The University of Pennsylvania will receive a valuable set of vases and tools of the bronze age (duplicates). See also *University of Pennsylvania: Transactions of the Department of Archaeology*, vol. I, part I, pp. 7–44 (1904).

CRETE. — PALAEOCASTRO. — The Sanctuary of Dictæan Zeus. — The excavations of the British School of Athens at Palaecastro have led to the discovery, as reported by Director Bosanquet, of a Doric inscription, containing a ritual hymn to the infant Zeus. It seems to fix the location of the sanctuary of Dictæan Zeus at this point. A Minoan house has yielded two exquisite ivory statuettes of children. (G. A. MACMILLAN, *London Times*, May 31, 1904.)

CRETE. — PHAESTOS. — Discoveries at Haghia Triada. — In *W. klass. Phil.* 1904, coll. 219–221, is a somewhat detailed account of the Italian excavations at Haghia Triada in 1903. Under a Venetian cemetery on the slopes of the hill were found remains of two Mycenaean buildings, one of which proved to be a large palace. Servants' quarters, a kitchen, laundry, and a labyrinth of rooms were uncovered. In a sort of wooden veranda were found a few inscribed tablets and many seals. An interesting steatite vase is decorated with reliefs which seem to represent the departure of a military company. A street was found to lead to the necropolis, where were rock chambers containing stone sarcophagi, most of which were plain, but one was decorated with frescoes on stucco, which are fully described. They are valuable representations of offerings to the dead. The description varies in its details from that of G. Karo (see *Am. J. Arch.* VIII, 1904, p. 106). The houses yielded a mass of bronze vessels, vases, and lamps, while in the graves were many ornaments of gold, and precious stones.

DELOS. — Another Gift for Excavations. — According to *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1903, p. 601, the Duc de Loubat has made a second gift of 50,000 francs toward the expenses of the French excavations on Delos.

EPIDAUROS. — The Stadium. — The excavations were continued through the entire year. In front of the stadium, under later walls, was found a stoa. In the sacred precinct many later walls were removed and older remains cleared. Near the cistern, between the precinct and the temple of Apollo on Cynortium, were found the foundations of a temple and a large building about 200 m. long. (*Athen. Mitth.* XXVIII, 1903, p. 473.) The result of the excavations at the Stadium is described in detail and fully illustrated with plans and photographs by P. ΚΑΥΒΑΔΙΑΣ in *Πρακτικά*, 1902, pp. 78–92 (11 pls.).

A Hoard of Coins. — In 1903 a small hoard of sixty-three silver coins was found in the stadium at Epidaurus. They are fully described and illustrated by A. D. ΚΕΡΑΜΟΠΟΥΛΛΟΣ in *Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.* 1903, coll. 97–116 (pl.);

fig.). The coins include three of Lysimachus, thirty-seven of Alexander the Great, one of Philip Arrhidaeus, four of Demetrius Poliorcetes, twelve of Athens, and four of Epidaurus. The precise date of the deposit cannot be fixed, but it was certainly later than 294 B.C.

ITHACA. — **Excavations in 1904.** — In *W. klass. Phil.* 1904, coll. 589, 645, 701, are reports from various sources of Vollgraf's excavations for Goekoop at Ithaca. At Ἐρμῆος Δόφος were found a capital of Hellenistic work and some early graves. A long Mycenaean wall has been partly cleared, and near Fort Samikon a large building of undetermined age. At the "Grotto of the Nymphs" an inscription proves the worship of Athene, Rhea, and Hera. Pottery and coins show that sailors offered here through a long period. The presence of Mycenaean pottery leads to the hope of important discoveries in the Adyton.

LACONIA. — **Archaic Sculptures.** — In *Athen. Mitth.* XXVI, 1904, pp. 21-49 (2 pls.; 6 figs.), BRUNO SCHRÖDER publishes six archaic sculptures from Laconia, of which five were found by von Prott in 1902 and 1903. (1) A herm from Passava (Las), which differs from the ordinary form in having a tapering shaft, no projections at the shoulders, a somewhat convex front, and a ram's head. It probably represents Apollo Carneius. (Cf. Usener, *Rhein. Mus.* LIII, p. 360.) (2) A stele from Amyclae, now in Sparta. It bore two rows of reliefs and an inscription, but has been deliberately mutilated. The upper relief is interpreted as a sacrifice before the Amyclaeen Apollo, while the lower may represent a *calathiscus* dancer with spectators and musicians. The inscription indicates a dedication to Apollo. (3) A capital with relief from Slavochori, near Amyclae. It is of fine white marble, and carries on the front a somewhat mutilated relief, representing Heracles pursuing the Cerynaean hind, while on the left end it bears a volute resembling that of an Ionic column. The right end and top are missing. An examination of other Ionic capitals leads to the conclusion that this is an early Ionic capital of a pillar. The style of the relief is that of the Ionian school of about the middle of the sixth century. Perhaps it is from a leg of the Amyclaeen throne. (4) A very rude 'Hero' relief from Gerakion (Geronthrae), showing the hero seated and approached by two nude adorers. A snake drinks from the hero's bowl. (5) A fine 'Hero' relief from Charuda. The nude hero stands, with his shield on his arm and his helmet at his feet, before a serpent. The style is not that of Laconian art, but is Ionian, and somewhat later than the Heracles relief. (6) A stele from Gerakion, showing a seated youth supporting his head on his left hand. It is one of the first examples of this type, and belongs to the Ionian island school, which Furtwängler associates with Paros.

LAURIUM. — **A Statuette of Bendis.** — In *R. Arch.* II, 1903, pp. 381-386 (pl.; 2 figs.), F. CUMONT publishes a marble statuette, said to have been found at Laurium and now in the collection of R. Warocqué at Mariémont. It represents the goddess standing, clothed in a short tunic over which is a skin, while the large mantle falls at the back. On her head is a hood, resembling the Phrygian cap, but with a large cape at the back, and two lappets at the sides. The arms are broken, but probably held a lance and patera. At her left foot sits a small dog, an attribute only found in a terra-cotta statuette in the Louvre. The marble statuette is an Attic work

of the end of the fourth century, and was probably intended for some of the Thracian workmen in the Laurium mines.

LEUCAS.—**The Ancient Necropolis.**—In *Athen. Mitth.* XXVIII, 1903, pp. 479–480, W. DÖRPFELD corrects an inference of W. Kolbe (*Athen. Mitth.* XXVII, 1903, p. 368), as to the situation of the ancient necropolis of Leucas. The stones certainly came originally from the ancient necropolis and were found about 3 m. below the sea level in the channel between Leucas and the mainland. The place, however, was in the ancient harbor, and the stones seem to have formed part of the cargo of a ship which was bringing them across for use in the Venetian or Turkish fort. There is no reason for assuming such a sinking of the land as Kolbe and others have suggested.

MEGARA.—**Nisaea and Minoa.**—Since Lolling's article (*Athen. Mitth.* 1880, pp. 1 ff.), it has been generally believed that Minoa was situated on the western hill, while the eastern, with the chapel of St. George, was the site of Nisaea. This view has been disputed by Dörpfeld, and in January, 1904, trial excavations on the western hill were made by F. BÖLTE and G. WEICKER, whose report appears in *Athen. Mitth.* XXIX, 1904, pp. 79–100 (fig.). The first part is a discussion of the literary evidence, especially Thuc. III, 51, and IV, 66–74, showing that it is intelligible only if the names of the two heights are transposed. An examination of the eastern hill shows that it never was the seat of a town, like Nisaea, while the remains of ancient walls are thoroughly consistent with such a fortified post as was established on Minoa by the Athenians. Moreover, the nature of the ground shows that this eastern hill must have remained an island much longer than the western. The trial excavations on the western hill showed extensive remains of the ancient fortifications of the harbor and citadel. On the south and west no ancient remains were found, the ancient town having occupied the more gradual north and east slopes. That the hill was inhabited from the earliest times is shown by the mass of potsherds, but the stratification has been destroyed so that monochrome, Mycenaean, geometric, proto-Corinthian, black- and red-figured Attic, and Hellenistic fragments are found together on the surface. A deep excavation showed the same result. No Cretan monochrome, Kamares, Boeotian, Chalcidian, or eastern Greek ware was found. An inscription of the late fourth century contains a new artist's signature, *Καλλικλῆς Εὐνίκου*, perhaps the grandson of Callicles, the son of Theocosmus. The only sculpture found was the shaft of a draped female herm. It seems likely that systematic excavations on the site would yield valuable results. The article also describes some foundations of polygonal masonry on the Megarian peninsula, opposite Salamis, which seem to belong to a fort erected in the sixth century B.C.

OROPUS.—**The Amphitheatre.**—The excavations at this site, directed by B. Leonardos, have been renewed. A large part of the *κοίλον* of the theatre has been cleared and the drainage examined. Across the brook four buildings have been discovered, two with mosaic pavements. A gold chain with a horned lion's head at each end, and a *proxenos*-decree of the third century, have been found. (*H. S., Athen. Mitth.* XXVIII, 1903, p. 472.)

PHALERUM.—**Potamon, the Flute-player.**—In *Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.* 1903, coll. 133–138 (pl.), P. KASTRIOTES publishes a stele found in 1902 near New Phalerum. The relief represents a bearded seated man grasping the hand

of a standing youth. Each holds in the left hand a double flute. Below is this inscription in characters of the early fourth century :

Ἑλλὰς μὲν πρωτεύει τέχνης αὐλῶν ἀπένειμεν
Θηβαίῳ Ποτάμῳνι τάφος δ' ὅδε δέξατο σῶμα
πατὴρ δὲ μνήμῃσιν Ὀλυμπίχου αὖξεν ἔπαινος
οἶον ἐτέκνωσεν παῖδα σοφοῖς βάσανον
Πατρόκλεια Ποτάμωνος γυνή

The last line is a later addition. In line two should be read Ποτάμῳνι. It seems probable that Potamon was the son of the Olympichus mentioned by Pindar and said by the scholiast to have been a pupil of the poet. (Pind. *Pyth.* III, 159, and Schol.) The relief represents the meeting of father and son in the other world.

SUNIUM. — **The Ancient City.** — The excavations of Stais have been chiefly directed toward determining the plan of the ancient town. The city walls have been found in several places. In the small harbor was found a rock-hewn entrance to a ship's house. Several ruined houses were examined. In one was found a long clay basin and beside it a pillar in which had been set a small relief representing a woman leaning her right arm on a column, while she carried a child on her left. If a goddess is represented, this is a unique example of a cult in a private house. (H. S., *Athen. Mith.* XXVIII, 1903, pp. 471-472.)

THERA. — **The Theatre.** — The theatre was excavated in 1899 by Hiller von Gärtringen and is described by W. DÖRFFELD in *Athen. Mith.* XXIX, 1904, pp. 57-72 (pl.; 4 figs.). Three periods can be distinguished : (1) The earlier *scena* ; (2) the present seats, entrances, and orchestra ; (3) the later stage-buildings. Of the earlier *scena*, only scanty traces remain, but they suffice to show it was of the usual Hellenistic type, with three doors and a proscenium of columns and probably *pinakes*. It was earlier than the present seats and orchestra, which are differently oriented. The seats are enclosed by two parallel walls and have entrances only on the north side, where gates lead to the rear of the upper row, and also to the older orchestra. In Roman times a stage about 2 m. high, hence of the Asia Minor type, was built, covering part of the old orchestra. It seems dated by the presence of statues of Vespasian, Gaius, Germanicus, and Agrippina, the latter as Zeus Bolaeus and Hera Bolaea. It is probable that as early as the third century B.C. there was a theatre with a wooden proscenium, which was replaced by the stone structure. The new seats and entrances were probably erected in the time of Ptolemy Philometor, who is called *εὐεργέτης* of the city. The last alteration probably occurred in the reign of Caligula.

INSCRIPTIONS. — In *R. Ét. Gr.* XVII, 1904, pp. 1-4, A. E. CONTOLÉON publishes eleven inscriptions from Athens (five), Aegina, Laconia, Calamata, Keserli, and Triccala in Thessaly, and Melos, and one from Tomi (Kustendjé). They are for the most part funerary. The Triccala fragment is on a votive relief, representing Artemis seated on a rock ; before her are two women, an altar, and three men. The inscription from Laconia is a metrical epitaph of five lines, of which 1, 4, and 5 are hexameters, 2 and 3 pentameters. It seems to commemorate one who fell in the battle of Cnidos, 394 B.C.

ITALY

CUMAE. — Early Greek Tombs. — Three undisturbed graves dating from the early years of the Greek settlement at Cumae, one a cremated burial and the other two simple inhumations, together with a tholos tomb of the Oscan period, the beginning of the third century B.C., were discovered in 1902, lying close together just outside of the north wall of the ancient city. G. PELLEGRINI, in *Mon. Antichi*, XIII, 1903, coll. 201-294 (65 figs.), dates the early ones not far from 700 B.C. Their character and contents, with both pure Greek and Orientalizing tendencies, support the traditions of a double origin for the colony, from Chalcis in Euboea and Cyme in Aeolis. Native Italian influences also appear, and there are throughout striking analogies with important tombs at Praeneste, at Vetulonia, and elsewhere in Etruria and in Sicily, which throw light on the chronology of those lands as well. The founding of Cumae must be set in the second half of the eighth century, and the appearance of archaic Greek painted ware in Etruria not before 730-700 B.C., when the Greek colonies in Italy were established. The large domed tomb, built partly of stones from older structures, shows three periods of use and has receptacles for bones partitioned off around the sides and a sarcophagus with an Oscan inscription. The contents were plundered in ancient times. The contemporary use of cremation and inhumation, with the latter more common, is a frequent phenomenon all over the Greek world, since Homer. In this case, the ash-burial is accompanied by the more costly furnishings, having many articles of silver and some gold and electrum, as well as bronze, iron, and terra-cotta. The pottery, both native and imported, is of the period connecting geometric with proto-Corinthian.

ROME. — Recent Discoveries in the Forum. — The recent discoveries in the region of the Forum are discussed in some detail by T. ASHBY, JR., in *Cl. R.* XVIII, 1904, pp. 137-141, 328-331. They also form the subject of despatches or letters in the *London Times*, March 11, April 20, May 24, and July 4, 1904, and of short notes by F. BRUNSWICK in *Berl. Phil. W.* 1904, coll. 285, 700-701.

In the prehistoric necropolis, near the temple of Antoninus and Faustina, the number of tombs opened has increased to forty-two, but no new characteristics have been noticed. They contain sometimes cinerary urns, and sometimes coffins. The latter yield little but bronze and amber, while the *dolia* contain traces of gold and silver, bucchero vessels, and a few hut urns.

In the basilica of Constantine the ancient floor level has been exposed. The marble pavement has been badly damaged, but the tiles on which it was laid are easily traceable.

A paved road which seems to have formed the southeastern limit of the Forum during the late republic has been found southeast of the Arch of Augustus. It has been traced under the foundations of the temple of Divus Julius, and also between the temple of Castor and the Lacus Juturnae.

The chambers built against the Palatine, below the Clivus Victoriae, southwest of the temple of Augustus, seem to have been accessible only from above, by means of a stairway leading into a narrow passage back of the *tabernae* which surround the central area of the Horrea Germanicana. (?)

In the central area of the Forum has been found a large mass of concrete with three travertine blocks embedded in the top. It is identified by Boni

with the base of the equestrian statue of Domitian (Stat. *Silv.* I, 1, 29). An examination of this base revealed a travertine chamber carefully fitted in the concrete foundation, containing three bucchero and two red vases much like those of the tombs on the Sacra Via. It has been suggested that such vases were manufactured for ritual purposes even as late as imperial times, but it is perhaps more probable that they are the carefully reburied contents of a tomb, discovered during the laying of the pedestal. It is noteworthy that southwest of the base, about 20 feet below the imperial level, a well-preserved human skeleton was found lying at full length.

Near the north side of the Basilica Julia, and a little west of the base of the statue of Domitian, a trapezoidal platform has been found. It measures about 30 feet from north to south by 20 from east to west, and has been paved with travertine over an earlier foundation of tufa which has been cut away to receive this paving, except at one point, where a dodecagonal area, about 10 feet across, rises 4 or 5 inches above the travertine, and is enclosed by a balustrade of stone. This has been identified with the Lacus Curtius, and it is hoped that further investigations will reveal remains of the annual offerings.

In front of the temple of Divus Julius a concrete base has been found, which perhaps represents an Augustan restoration of the equestrian statue of Q. Marcius Tremulus, consul in 306 B.C.

Southwest of the temple a line of "pozzi rituali" runs along the side of the old road. Two of these pits have been found under the temple. Similar pits are on the southwest and northwest, but not the northeast, of the Republican Forum, and a triple row mark the boundary between the earlier Forum and the Comitium.

A Greek Gravestone. — The relief of an athlete and his attendant, discovered in Rome in 1902 by Professor Marucchi and now in the Vatican, is described by W. AMELUNG in *Jb. Arch.* I. XVIII, 1903, pp. 109–112 (pl.; 2 figs.). It is of Pentelic marble, an Attic work of the end of the archaic period, and related to the Nisyros stele and its companions. The artist shows the progress of his time somewhat unevenly in details, but he has given the head a singular refinement.

Unpublished Greek Sculptures. — In *R. Arch.* III, 1904, pp. 40–44 (pl.; 5 figs.), W. ALTMANN publishes two Greek sculptures in private possession in Rome. One is a head of Carrara marble, of which nose, mouth, and chin are modern. It shows a marked likeness to the Electra of Naples, but the hair is simpler, resembling that of the Apollo of Olympia, and shows well how the sculptor of the Electra has embellished his model, producing a pasticcio in keeping with the rest of the group. As the Orestes is the Peloponnesian statue copied by Stephanus, the Electra is also derived from a Peloponnesian original, of which this Roman head is a better copy. The other figure is a nude male torso of Greek marble, which reproduces a work of the period of transition, still preserving some traces of archaism.

Other Discoveries. — The work on the Ara Pacis has been hampered by technical difficulties and lack of funds. A new slab with a bearded figure representing the Senate joins a block discovered in 1859. The recent finds have settled the distribution of the various sculptures on the four sides.

Fragments of sculpture from an unknown imperial monument have been found in building the new Piazza dell' Esedra. On one is the temple of Quirinus, having in the pediment a group which seems to represent Romulus taking the auguries. In the centre are the birds, and at the ends Romulus and Remus with attendant divinities. (H. STUART JONES, *London Times*, May 24, 1904; E. PETERSEN, *Röm. Mitth.* XVIII, 1903, pp. 330-333.)

SYRACUSE.—The Olympeum.—The site of this temple, at the strategic point Polichne, on the Anapus, was newly explored by P. Orsi in 1893 and 1902. The worship of Zeus here as the patron of navigation is probably connected with the founding of the city itself. The older temple, of the seventh century and largely of wood, was at least partly rebuilt in stone about 600 B.C. The Sicilian custom, seen also in the Treasury of Gela at Olympia, of using terra-cotta for the decorated members, cornices, etc., is shown here by numerous remains of different epochs. All the forms of the temple are very archaic and the image was probably a wooden ξόανov. Fragments of inscriptions and of stone sculpture are extremely scanty, and even the plan of the temple, a peripteral hexastyle with 6 × 17 columns, and measuring 20.50 × 60 m., is to some extent conjectural. Two columns are still standing. (P. ORSI, *Mon. Antichi*, XIII, 1903, coll. 369-392; 3 pls.; 6 figs.)

FRANCE

NEW DIRECTORS AT THE LOUVRE AND AT ATHENS.—

On April 15, 1904, Mr. Kaempfen, Director of the National Museums since 1887, retired. His successor is Th. Homolle, since 1890 Director of the French School at Athens. The new director at Athens is Maurice Holleaux. (S. R., *R. Arch.* III, 1904, p. 411.)

AUTUN.—A Statue of Greek Style.—In *R. Arch.* III, 1904, p. 148 (fig.), F. DE MÉLY publishes without comment a flash-light photograph of a nude male statue of Greek style in the *Musée Lapidaire* at Autun.

AVEYRON.—Graffiti of the Graufesenque.—*R. Arch.* III, 1904, pp. 74-91 (7 figs.), contains an account by Abbé F. HERMET of *graffiti* on fragments of *terra-sigillata*, found in the plain of the Graufesenque, the ancient Condatomagus. Two were found in 1880, but the other five were discovered in 1901, 1902, and 1903. They are all mutilated, but seem to be lists, arranged in three columns, containing the names of potters, the names of vases, and the number of vases of the given kind made by the workman. The article gives facsimiles of the *graffiti*, and a discussion of a number of points of detail. A similar fragment has been found in the pottery at Montans (Tarn). The *graffiti* of Arezzo were not accessible to the author. *Ibid.*, pp. 200-204, J. DÉCHELETTE adds a discussion of various details and gives some corrected readings. No. 7 contained four columns, and the third indicated the capacity of the vases. Similar indications are found in some of the other inscriptions. The unit seems to have been the *congius* (3.28 litres). The quantity of vases made shows the importance of these potteries during the Flavian period. Mommo is credited with nine thousand vases, and his stamp is most frequent on the extant vases. The lists seem to have covered a somewhat long period, perhaps six months or a year.

BEAUVAIS.—Roman Baths.—In the course of repairs upon the church of St. Étienne, Beauvais, the remains of Roman baths have been found. The hypocaust was south of the church, and other rooms are

beneath that building. The discovery is of interest, as Roman remains are rare in this neighborhood. (HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE, *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1903, pp. 302-303.)

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER. — A New Oculist's Seal. — HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE reports the discovery at Boulogne-sur-Mer by Dr. Sauvage of a new oculist's seal. It is of special interest, for it was found in a Frankish grave and bears an inscription in Greek, containing the names of three collyria in abbreviation. Three other seals with Greek inscriptions were already known. (*B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1903, pp. 299-300.)

FRÉJUS. — Recent Discoveries. — *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1903, pp. 298-299, contains a note from HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE on an inscription recently found at Fréjus by W. H. Bullock Hall. It marked the grave of C. Lucceius, a veteran, and the second line reads COHORT I CLASS. This is interpreted as *cohorti(s) class(icae)*. R. MOWAT prefers to read *cohort(is) I class(icae)*, and interpret as a reference to the first cohort of *Leg. XVII Classica*. *Id. ibid.* 1904, pp. 107-109, reported on excavations by Mr. Hall in the amphitheatre. He has cleared the central box, and a staircase leading into the arena near the base of the *podium*. The facing of the latter has been partly cleared. Work is much hampered by the floods which cover the arena in winter.

LA MOTTE PASQUIER. — A Statue of Sucellus. — In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1903, pp. 222-225 (pl.), A. BLANCHET describes a statue, seated within an *aedicula*, and recognizable by the attributes as the divinity *Sucellus*. The monument was discovered in 1851 at La Motte Pasquier, but disappeared, and only the statue was on exhibition at Nevers. The remains of the monument have been recently found and the whole restored.

LANGRES. — Gallo-Roman Inscriptions. — *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1902, pp. 215-219 (5 figs.), contains five Gallo-Roman sepulchral inscriptions found near Langres, and communicated by C. ROYER.

LEZOUX. — A Laocoön Relief. — In *R. Arch.* II, 1903, pp. 387-398 (pl.; 8 figs.), J. DÉCHELETTE discusses a relief on red ware from the Lezoux potteries, which is plainly a copy of the figure of the older son in the Laocoön group, modified only by introducing two serpents, whose heads appear on the right at the shoulder and on the left near the neck. Five vases or fragments with this figure are known, but as yet the rest of the group has not been found. To the same potteries belongs the figure of Heracles and the serpents, referred by Förster (*Jahrb. Arch.* I. 1894, p. 43) to Laocoön. The ovoid vases with decorations in applied relief are products of the Arvernian potteries at Lezoux and belong to the early third century of our era. The potters know only pagan subjects, without the least trace of Christian influence. Among the unpublished subjects is a Marsyas group, containing, besides the pendent Marsyas and the Scythian slave, two other figures.

MANDEURE. — Gallo-Roman Bronzes. — The Museum of Montbéliard has recently acquired an interesting series of Gallo-Roman objects, found in a field near Mandeure (*Epamanduodurum*). They include statuettes of Mercury (three), Mars, a draped woman, a child, and a man, an open hand, a dolphin, and some small pieces, fifteen in all. (A. Roux, *R. Arch.* III. 1904, pp. 193-199; 4 figs.)

MEAUX. — A Graffito. — In *R. Ét. Anc.* VI, 1904, pp. 149–152 (fig.), G. GASSIES publishes a *graffito* on the bottom of a red vase, which with some hesitation he reads *Callistra* (*tus* or *ta*) or *Callimitra para Valitus*, and interprets ‘C. prepare dinner for five.’ It would be the message of a master who intends to bring guests to dinner.

MIREBEAU-SUR-BÊZE. — A Roman Measure. — In *M. Soc. Ant. Fr.* LXII, pp. 185–204 (pl.), F. REY publishes, with a full discussion, a Roman measure found in 1884 at Mirebeau-sur-Bêze (Côte-d’Or). It is 0.294 m. long, made of three equal bronze bars, joined by hinges. One face is divided into sixteen sections by dots, which are doubled at each fourth division; another is divided into four parts by double dots; a third side contains twelve divisions; the fourth side is plain. Measurements have shown that, in the second century of our era, the Roman foot was reduced from 0.2957 m. to 0.2942 m., which is practically the length of this measure. The subdivisions are not very carefully made, and differ in length.

ORGON. — An Ancient Head. — At Orgon (Bouches-du-Rhône) there was found, in a deep pit within the ruins of a Gothic chapel, a stone head, which is published by M. CLERC in *R. Ét. Anc.* VI, 1904, pp. 145–148 (pl.). It had never formed part of a statue, and, while extremely rude in execution, is not primitive. It seems like the work of an unskilled Roman stonecutter, who had taken as his model an archaic Greek head. It was probably connected with a cult which was succeeded by the Christian chapel.

PARIS. — The “Société française de fouilles archéologiques.” — This is the name of an association recently organized in France, under the presidency of E. Babelon, with the object of furthering excavations, both public and private, primarily by instituting expositions of objects discovered in excavations and increasing therewith the collections in museums. (*Chron. d. Arts*, February 20, 1904, p. 61.) The Society, which has its seat at Paris, will publish a periodical called the *Bulletin de la Société française de fouilles archéologiques*, of which the first number has appeared, containing a *conférence* by Louis Watelin upon the excavations at Susa, an article on the foreign societies for the promotion of excavations, an account of the initial meetings of the Society, and a list of its members. The Central Committee of the Society has voted 6000 francs to A. Gayet for excavations at Antinoë in Egypt, 500 francs to M. Clerc for work at Marseilles, and 1000 francs to A. Engel for work in Spain. The annual dues are fixed at 20 francs, life memberships are 200 francs, and those who contribute 500 francs at one time are recorded as “Donateurs.” See also *R. Ét. Anc.* VI, 1904, p. 153.

Roman Remains. — Building operations in the Collège de France have brought to light remains of a Roman building, consisting of a circular hall, 18 m. in diameter, and smaller rooms. It resembles a bath, and may be connected with the neighboring *Thermae* of Julian. (*W. klass. Phil.* 1904, col. 390.)

REIMS. — Recent Discoveries. — *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1903, pp. 230–234, contains a report, by Mr. DEMAISON, on several archaeological discoveries recently made at Reims. In excavating a wine cellar, at a depth of over 10 m., there was found a group of eight silver vessels of the Roman period. A Roman cemetery in 1878 yielded a vase with the inscription *vitula* in barbotine. It has since disappeared. In January, 1903, there was found a

milestone of Maximian (285-305 A.D.) which seems to have stood on the road from Reims to Bavai.

VÉNEJEAN. — **A Roman Necropolis.** — In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1903, pp. 262-269 (fig.), is a letter of F. MOULIN describing discoveries made in the neighborhood of Vénejean (Drôme). Fragments of pottery and a few late bronze coins had been found previously, and recently a necropolis has been located and several urns unearthed. They contain, besides the ashes, glass vases, lachrymatories, lamps, and small objects. Of interest is a set of seven little vessels of tin. G. LAFAYE, in presenting the letter, suggested that these formed a child's toy service.

VIENNE. — **A Gallo-Roman Sarcophagus.** — In *R. Ét. Anc.* VI, 1904, pp. 63-66 (pl.), A. CHEREL publishes some fragments of a Gallo-Roman sarcophagus found at Vienne (Isère) in 1901. The relief represented a chariot race; and special interest attaches to two fragments, one apparently showing that it was a mule race, such as marked the Consualia at Rome, the other the torso of a charioteer wearing the same costume as the statue in the Vatican (Helbig, *Führer*², No. 341). The "corset" of straps or cords is not formed by the reins, as Helbig maintains, nor does it agree with the *fasciae* described by Gallienus.

WISSOUS. — **A Roman Reservoir.** — According to the *Voss. Zeit.*, there has been found at Wissous, south of Paris, the source of the Roman aqueduct which supplied the baths of Lutetia Parisiorum. It is a well-built structure surrounding a spring. (*W. klass. Phil.* 1904, coll. 84.)

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS. — **Sale of the Somzée Collection.** — The collection of antiquities gathered by Léon Somzée was sold at Brussels, May 24 and 25, 1904. It was the most important collection of Greek and Roman marbles offered for public sale since the Pourtalès sale in 1865. The 'Antinous Sciarra' had been privately sold to Ny-Carlsberg for 250,000 francs. The best pieces were kept in Belgium by the efforts of Raoul Warocqué, of Mariémont, and the Museum of Brussels. The latter secured the archaic head of the Tyskiewicz collection, and the colossal bronze statue of Septimius Severus. The former bought a colossal statue of a helmeted ephēbus — a Roman copy of a fine Greek original. Other particulars of the sale, and the prices paid for the more important pieces, are given by S. R. in *R. Arch.* III, 1904, p. 412.

GERMANY

HALLE. — **Forty-seventh Meeting of Philologists and Teachers.** — The following archaeological matters were discussed at this meeting, October 5-9, 1903: Restoration of the Pergamene Altar, with or without the colonnade at the top of the steps (PICK); The periods of habitation of the island of Thera, from the early Aegean, between the two great ancient volcanic eruptions, to the final inroad of Sarmatians in 862 A.D. (HILLER VON GAERTRINGEN); Refinements of the palace life at Cnossus and Phaestus, and the existence there of a goddess related to Aphrodite, who became the Ariadne of mythology (NOACK); The connection of Troy with Greek hero-tales, possibly from Lesbian bards taking over tales of an Ajax, king of Rhoeteum, who had overthrown Troy (BETHE); Methods of search for papyri at Oxyrhynchus (GRENFELL, of Oxford); The two

periods of Panathenaic amphoras, — Pisistratic, before 480 B.C., and that of the second Athenian island-league, after 400 B.C. (GRAEF); The group of gods on the frieze of the Cnidian treasury at Delphi, possibly the freeing of Hera from the magic throne by Hephaestus (SAUER); A collection of from eight hundred to nine hundred photographs of vases, as a nucleus for a *Corpus*, made by ZAHN, of Berlin, supported by the government of Baden; Archelaus's relief of the 'Apotheosis' of Homer, possibly a votive offering from a poet who had won a prize with a poem on that subject (SAUER). (B. GRAEF, *Arch. Anz.* 1903, pp. 200-203.)

MUSEUMS OF SOUTHWESTERN GERMANY. — Some antiquities in the museums at Colmar (Elsass) and at Freiburg and Donaueschingen (Baden) are described by H. HOFMANN in *Arch. Anz.* 1904, pp. 47-60 (13 figs.). At **Colmar** there are a part of the objects found by A. Salzmänn at Camirus, Rhodes, in 1858-65, a cabinet of objects from the Campana collection, and a few pieces of Roman sculpture. In the first group are specimens of Phoenician and Cyprian art, late Mycenaean (a wine strainer, among the earliest known examples of this vessel), Mycenaean-geometric transition, Samian, Rhodian, Corinthian (aryballus, hydria, etc.), Attic (eye-cylix, red-figured lecythus), and Hellenistic. The Campana cabinet contains a cylix, in the style of Phintias, with drinking and palaestra scenes; vases from Apulia and Etruria; and an unpublished 'Campana' relief, of a type belonging to the Augustan period. A head of Dionysus, of dark granite, of the 'Sardanapalus' type, a strongly individualized portrait-head from Mandeure, of the third century after Christ, with hair and mouth like Nero, an imperfect bronze statuette of Mercury, of a fine type, left unworked after the casting, and a good boar's head of bronze, are Roman. At **Freiburg** a rude bronze figure belonging to the group of geometric-period idols is remarkable because it represents the almost unexampled single-flute player. At **Donaueschingen** are three grave-reliefs from Asia Minor, which were brought from Smyrna in 1730, and have until recently been at Celles, Poitou. The inscriptions are published in *C.I.G.* 3217, 3271, 3371. The lettering on the stone of Ἀθήναιος Ἰκεσίον and his wife Νάννιον, who are represented in the hand-clasping attitude and with a maid-servant standing by, corresponds with the date, about 100 B.C., of Hicesius, founder of the school of Erasistrateans at Smyrna. The stone of Ἀμφίπολις — a young girl who stands holding a dove on her outstretched hand, and accompanied by her maid — is of about the same period and, curiously enough, is decorated with the same honorary wreaths. Πόπλιος Δίδιος Πολύβιος, who is accompanied by his wife and a little slave boy, warns off tomb violators, in the Lycian fashion, and designates the Boulé of Smyrna as recipient of the fine. The letters are of the time of Trajan.

BERLIN. — **Acquisitions of the Antiquarium since 1894.** — The first comprehensive report for ten years of the objects in metal acquired by the Antiquarium is published by E. PERNICE in *Arch. Anz.* 1904, pp. 17-48 (40 figs.). It includes chiefly single acquisitions, omitting the less important pieces and those special objects or collections from Leontini, Boscoreale, Hermopolis, Priene, and elsewhere, which have been prominently discussed in other places. Even so, the list numbers ninety-nine bronzes, forty-three pieces of gold and silver, and thirty-nine of lead. There are specimens of archaic and classic Greek art, Hellenistic, Etruscan, Roman, Pompeian,

Egyptian, Gallic, etc., which illustrate in the fullest way the life, art, and religion of the ancient world. The bronzes include dishes and vases of every kind, often exquisitely ornamented in relief, handles and other parts of objects, candelabra, mirrors, personal ornaments, a helmet, a pair of sandal soles, ornaments in relief and in the round from horse trappings and furniture, cymbals, statuettes. Among the figures are two archaic Discoboli from candelabra, a fifth-century Pan with pronounced animal characteristics, a very fine early fifth-century Diadumenus, a dancing satyr and a comic actor from Egypt, — both late Hellenistic work, — a good Hellenistic caricature of an Oriental crippled beggar, and some knife-handles in the form of Thracian gladiators. Many of the bronzes show traces of gold or silver plating. The patina of most pieces is preserved. In one, an Aphrodite from Thessaly, from which it has been removed by modern cleaning, there are details visible which suggest the question of an artificial ancient patina. There is a gold diadem, elaborately ornamented, from a grave at Menidi, other gold jewellery of the finest workmanship, silver rings, eardrops, armbands and dishes, lead weights from Athens, Rome, Alexandria, and many cities in Asia Minor.

EISENBERG. — **Roman Inscriptions.** — In *Berl. Phil. W.* 1904, coll. 476-479, C. MEHLIS publishes three Latin inscriptions and describes two other stones, one of which seems to be the lower part of a milestone. All were found in a Roman fort at Eisenberg on the Eis in the Palatinate. Two of the inscriptions were on altars dedicated by one M. Adiutorius Memor; one was to Mercury and Rosmerta, both of whom are represented in relief on the front. The third inscription is also on an altar, but the text is only partially legible. The name of the Roman town at this point is unknown.

ERLANGEN. — **The University Museum.** — A collection of antiques was started with the gift of a box of vase fragments from the Neue Pinacothek at Munich, containing Corinthian, Cyrenean, Italo-Ionic, Attic, and Etruscan ware, from which some dozen entire vases have been put together. A red-figured jug, possibly an Ionic original, has some peculiarities in the shoulder ornament. Two two-horse chariots — one with the front running up into a high palmette, the other having a high front made separate from the sides and representing in its lower part the head of a boar — are driving toward the centre, where stand two women, one with her arm around the neck of the other. This is, perhaps, the earliest example of this motive. Both chariots have a tongue-piece behind, to prevent their tipping back when detached from the horses. There are also a fine red-figured Attic jug of the Phidian epoch, some duplicates from the Schliemann collection at Berlin, the bronzes from a grave of the geometric period, a number of fifth-century and other terra-cottas, and other objects. (*H. BULLE, Arch. Anz.* 1904, pp. 60-62; 3 figs.)

KLEIN-KROTZENBURG. — **A Roman Bridge.** — The *Allg. Zeit.* reports that at Klein-Krotzenburg the remains of a Roman bridge across the Main have been found. A pier has been discovered on shore, and eight under water. (*W. klass. Phil.* 1904, coll. 84.)

REICHENHALL. — **A Prehistoric Meeting-place.** — In 1890 and the following years Dr. MAX VON CHLINGENSPERG AUF BERG excavated two prehistoric mounds near Reichenhall. The delayed publication of his results

is made in *Mitth. Anth. Ges.* XXXIV, 1904, pp. 53-70 (9 pls.; map). At Langenacker the mound showed, near the top, a deep layer of broken calcined bones of animals, — cattle, swine, sheep, goats, and horses. Below was a layer of ashes with uncalcined bones. In both, especially the upper layer, were masses of potsherds. It seems to have been a place of sacrifice and feasting for large gatherings over many years. The upper layer must have contained at least 270 cu. m. of bones. Below the ashes and a bed of clay was found a burial-place surrounded by a low wall of loose stones. Here also were evidences that the bodies had been burned elsewhere, and there were many remains of funeral feasts. Not far away, at Eisenbichl, was found a layer of ashes about 18 m. long, from 5 m. to 12 m. broad, and 0.30 m. to 0.56 m. deep, with a hearth in the centre, surrounded by large stones. This was, perhaps, used in connection with the gatherings at Langenacker. The neighborhood of the salt springs at Reichenhall probably led to the spot becoming a tribal centre. The pottery belonged to the bronze age.

SAALBURG. — A Baker's Shovel. — A baker's shovel (*pala*), such as is still in use for putting bread into the oven, was discovered at the bottom of a recently excavated Roman well in the Saalburg. Similar instruments are represented on Roman frescoes, but this is the first one that has been found. It is of beechwood, and is made in one piece. A silver coin of Antoninus Pius, a bronze coin of the Empress Faustina, and a well-preserved leather shoe were among the further contents of the well. (*Athen. March* 26, 1904.)

TRIER. — A Roman Mosaic. — In the Konstantinsplatz in Trier there has been found a large mosaic pavement, which rivals the Monnus mosaic. Its general arrangement is similar. An ornamental border enclosed three rectangular spaces. The central space contained an octagon surrounded by four hexagons, between which were small squares and pentagons. The octagon contained heads of Athena and Hermes and probably the figure of a Muse. The hexagons seem to have each contained two Muses. The squares contained youthful male figures, and the pentagons the winged heads of wind gods. Of the fields at the sides only one has been cleared. It contains six rectangles, each containing a standing male figure in Greek costume with individualized features, apparently portraits of philosophers or literary men. (*Allg. Zeit. in W. klass. Phil.* 1904, coll. 84-85.)

URSFRING AN DER LONE. — A Roman Fort. — *Voss. Zeit.* reports the excavation of the Roman fort at Urspring on the Lone by Fabricius and Jacoby. The large size of the enclosure indicates that a cohort was stationed at this point, which seems to have been fortified by Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius. There are no traces of violent destruction, and it was probably abandoned. The buildings seem to have been of wood, contrary to the custom in other Roman forts. Besides the stone wall, there seems to have been an earth wall topped by a wooden palisade. (*W. klass. Phil.* 1904, coll. 645-646.)

WEISSENBURG. — A Roman Measure. — In the Roman fort of Biriciana, near Weissenburg, there has been found, according to the *National Zeitung*, a bronze measure, exactly one Roman foot in length. On three surfaces it is divided by points into twelve *pollices*, sixteen *digiti*, and four *palmi*. A hinge at the middle enabled it to be used also as a pair of compasses. (*W. klass. Phil.* 1904, coll. 197.)

AUSTRIA

ANTHROPOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN 1902.—*Mith. Anth. Ges.* XXXIII, 1903, *Sitzb.*, pp. 59–84 (10 figs.), contains a detailed report of work in Austria during 1902. Most of the reports relate to minor excavations, accidental discoveries, or the acquisitions of the local museums. K. TOLDT, JR., reports (pp. 64–68) the excavation of a series of mound graves in **Mittelsteiermark** near Furth and Stainz. All proved to be of the Roman imperial period, and contained, with ashes, the fragments of characteristic native pottery. No *terra sigillata* was found. From **Trieste** C. DE MARCHESETTI reports the examination of the so-called *castellieri*, of which 461 are now known. He also opened 175 graves at St. Lucia, bringing the total number to 3955. He found chiefly small ornaments, especially *fibulae*. From the same centre L. K. MOSER reports the clearing of a small cave near **Nabresina**, finding remains from the palaeolithic and neolithic periods, and two early burials. The first inhabitants were hunters and fishers, using tools of stone, bone, and horn, but apparently no pottery, and not venturing to the sea. Fresh-water shell-fish and turtles were eaten, but no sea-shells were found. The use of pottery may have been learned from the lake-dwellers of Laibach or the Po Valley. The later dwellers had tamed sheep, goats, and cattle, and were acquainted with the horse. H. RICHLÝ reports the discoveries on the ancient roads between Bohemia and lower Austria. Near **Zinolten** was found a heavy stone hammer, which throws light on the course of the early line of communication into Bohemia. Near **Jaroslavic** were found a number of objects from the bronze age, which seem to have belonged to a travelling smith; they included twenty-five massive bronze rings, a bronze celt, pins, a rod, and a twisted gold wire. Near **Skalitz** mound graves of the bronze age, belonging apparently to both Hallstatt and La Tène periods, were opened. From **Bukowina** R. F. KAINDL reports opening twelve tumuli at Unter-Horodnik and eighteen at Prädit. All belonged to the stone age, and yielded only ashes and coarse, black pottery. No polished, but only chipped, flints were found.

AQUINCUM.—**Inscription.**—In *Jh. Oesterr. Arch.* I. VII, 1904, *Beiblatt*, coll. 11–14 (fig.), A. VON DOMASZEWSKI publishes a fragmentary Latin inscription from Aquincum, which is of importance as fixing the government of Iallius Bassus in Lower Pannonia in the year 156 A.D., and thus confirming the author's date for the fragment of Dio 71, 1, Boiss.

DALMATIA.—**Roman Settlements.**—Until recently only fifteen Roman settlements and a single road were certainly identified in Dalmatia. According to *Voss. Zeit.*, K. Patsch in a recent tour has found, in the region south of the Narenta alone, 120 Roman sites and a number of roads. It seems clear that the region was densely settled. Tumuli and forts of an earlier time were also studied, many inscriptions and coins found, and through the pottery important information as to early trade relations obtained. (*W. klass. Phil.* 1904, coll. 502–503.)

POLA.—**Recent Discoveries.**—In *Jh. Oesterr. Arch.* I. VII, 1904, *Beiblatt*, coll. 15–24 (5 figs.), A. GUIRS reports the recent discoveries at Pola. Three new cemeteries have been discovered. Two contained stone urns, cylindrical pots, and cubical ossuaries. Among small objects were a fine ivory knife and an ivory measure, divided on one side into eight *digiti*

and on the other into two *palmi*. The other necropolis apparently belongs to the later Istrian period, before Roman occupation. Among the smaller objects found are three bronze statuettes and a lamp cover. Six fragmentary Latin inscriptions and seven potters' stamps are also published.

RUSSIA

RECENT DISCOVERIES. — In *R. Arch.* III, 1904, pp. 1-18 (10 figs.), A. BOBRINSKY publishes notes on archaeological discoveries in Russia during the period 1900-03. In the most ancient tumuli of Southern Russia the skeletons, and especially the skulls, are often painted red. No satisfactory explanation of the presence of this color has been given. In the Caucasus there are many indications of intercourse with Chaldaea in the eighth and seventh centuries B.C. In the government of Kiew, Hvoika has found pottery analogous to the earliest Cypriote and pre-Aegean ware, as well as many owl-headed figures like those from Troy. The Greek colonies of Chersonesus, Olbia, and Panticapaeum remain the chief centres of interest, and are now being systematically excavated at government expense. Chersonesus furnishes a series of strata — Greek, Roman, and Byzantine. The present work is the excavation of the city wall. Near a gate was found a tomb containing rich gold ornaments of the fourth century B.C. in bronze vases, one of which was inscribed ἀθλον ἐξ Ἀνακίων. Olbia has hitherto been a field for treasure-hunters, and the government excavations begun in 1902 must occupy many years. The city covered a large space, and there is also a huge necropolis, with graves from the seventh century B.C. to the third of our era. Nothing later has been found on this site. Many small objects — jewellery, terra-cottas, and vases — have been found, and recently a fine mosaic pavement, carefully built walls, and a large funeral chamber have been uncovered. The Scythian, Sarmatian, and Slavic tombs (Kourganés) yield many treasures, and are the only source for the prehistoric period. It is noteworthy that in Russia the early ages are not in regular succession. In some places the iron age follows that of stone. The later tombs contain Byzantine, Gothic, and Sassanid objects, and in northern and central Russia are traces of the Norman invasion.

GREAT BRITAIN

ANNIVERSARY OF THE HELLENIC SOCIETY. — The twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies was celebrated at Burlington House on July 5, 1904. The president, Sir Richard Jebb, delivered an historical address, in which, after a tribute to Sir Charles Newton, Bishop Lightfoot, the first president, and Mr. A. S. Murray, he pointed out the value of the Hellenic Society in promoting a closer intimacy between the scholars at Oxford and Cambridge and those in charge of the British Museum, whose services in raising the conception of advanced study in England were especially emphasized. In closing he discussed the ritual hymn to Dictæan Zeus, just discovered at Palaeokastro, in Crete. Short addresses were made by Professor B. L. Gildersleeve, Mr. Gennadius, Professor J. W. White, who presented a Latin address from the Archaeological Institute of America, Professor Percy Gardner, who eulogized the influence of Sir Charles Newton, and Mr. Cecil H. Smith, the successor of Mr. Murray at the British Museum. A brief history

of the Society, prepared by the honorable secretary, G. A. Macmillan, was distributed at the meeting. The inaugural meeting was held June 16, 1879, when 112 members were enrolled, and the first number of the *J.H.S.* appeared in 1880. This publication has always been the first object of the Society, which has never undertaken excavations on its own account, but has preferred to aid the work of other institutions, and provide a medium for the prompt publication of results. It has thus helped the British Schools at Athens and Rome, the Egypt Exploration Fund in its work at Naucratis (1885), the Cyprus, Asia Minor, and Cretan Exploration Funds, as well as the undertakings of Messrs. Bent, Paton, Penrose, and Woodhouse. Its interests, however, are not exclusively archaeological, and it has also published facsimiles of the Codex Laurentianus of Sophocles (1885), and, in conjunction with the Archaeological Institute of America, of the Codex Venetus of Aristophanes (1903). The number of Foreign Honorary Members has been increased to forty, and fifteen new members have been elected. The subscribing members now number 853. (LOUIS DYER, *Nation*, July 21, 1904; *Athen.* July 9 and 16, 1904; *London Times*, July 6, 1904.)

ROMAN BRITAIN IN 1903.—In *Athen.* February 6, 1904, F. HAVERFIELD describes the unusually numerous discoveries of Romano-British remains during 1903. Excavations were continued with special success at Silchester, Caerwent, and the two Walls. At **Silchester** the chief discovery was a fine suite of baths, which is in general a good example of an ordinary Roman bathing establishment, though it harmonizes in its formality with the ground plans of the Forum and of the whole town. (See also *London Times*, June 14, 1904.) At **Caerwent** more houses, a small, apsidal building, and the foundations of an amphitheatre have been found, as well as an important inscription (*Am. J. Arch.* VIII, 1904, p. 121). At **Brough**, in the fort *Anavio*, an inscription recorded the presence of the First Cohort of Aquitani, in the reign of Pius and governorship of Julius Verus. An inscription from the Tyne at Newcastle showed that reinforcements from Germany arrived under this governor, who was not previously known to have ruled Britain. The eastern termination of **Hadrian's Wall** was more closely fixed by the discovery of a new piece near Wallsend, and the probable line of the vallum was traced at Chesters. The **Wall of Pius** was examined by excavators at Rough Castle, near Falkirk, where a small fort built against the wall was excavated. A larger fort at Barr Hill, near Glasgow, has yielded valuable results. The ramparts were turf, the ditches double, except on the north, and the gates defended outside by special ditches. Inside were buildings of stone and wood. Nothing was found later than the reign of Pius. There are traces of an older, smaller fort here, which may be due to Agricola. Other minor discoveries are mentioned.

ARBOR LOW.—**Neolithic Remains.**—During 1901 and 1902 investigations were undertaken by the anthropological section of the British Association at the Stone Circle of Arbor Low, where a number of megaliths are enclosed by an independent vallum and fosse. In *Archaeologia*, LVIII, pp. 461-498 (7 pls.; 6 figs.), H. ST. GEORGE GRAY gives a very detailed report of these excavations and their results. No metals were discovered, nor any pottery, that could be assigned to the date of construction. Six sections were cut through the fosse, two through the vallum, and four trial trenches in the interior. Nothing Roman was found, except three pot-

sherds near the surface. Flint scrapers, knives, and arrow-heads, one of which was barbed, were found. The evidence seems to point to a date in the late neolithic or early bronze age. A bronze age tumulus was later built on the southeast vallum. An accurate relief model has been made, which is fully described and illustrated in *Man*, October, 1903, p. 145.

CAERWENT.—**The Excavation of Venta Silurum.**—The report on excavations at Caerwent in 1902 by T. ASHBY, JR., A. E. HUDD, and A. J. MARTIN appears in *Archaeologia*, LVIII, pp. 391–406 (plate; 4 figs.). The work was confined to the southwest corner of the old city, where four houses (4, 5, 6, 9) were cleared. Their remains are fully described and illustrated. There were no important small objects discovered, except a hoard of seven or eight thousand coins, ranging in date from Gallienus to Honorius (253–423 A.D.). Nearly all are the so-called *minimi*, and they are mostly in poor condition.

ENFIELD.—**Roman Burials.**—In *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XIX, pp. 206–210 (2 figs.), R. A. SMITH reports the discovery at Enfield of a Roman burial, consisting of a leaden coffin, and near by in a small tomb two lead ossuaries containing burnt human bones. The coffin lid was decorated with corded patterns and scallop shells. The date of the interments is uncertain, but is almost certainly Roman, and probably not earlier than 250 A.D.

KIRKINTILLOCH.—**A Roman Camp.**—The discovery of Roman remains in an old camp near Kirkintilloch formed the subject of a lecture by Mr. GEORGE MACDONALD, delivered last week to the Glasgow Archaeological Society. There are, in fact, two camps, the smaller dating from the first century, and the larger from the second. The most interesting exhibit was, perhaps, the altar, all but intact, with an inscription indicating that the garrison was composed of a cohort from Lower Germany. Among the other discoveries were stonecutters' implements, arrow-heads, a bag of tools so corroded with rust that it was impossible to separate them, and a number of skeleton heads of animals, including the shorthorn Celtic ox, now extinct. Most of the articles were recovered from the well forty-three feet deep in the centre of the camp. (*Athen.* January 30, 1904.)

LEICESTERSHIRE.—**Roman Antiquities.**—In *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XIX, pp. 244–249, W. J. FREER reported on discoveries in Leicestershire. On the Rothley Temple Building Estate a furnace room, hypocaust, and adjacent walling of a Roman villa have been found. Further excavations are planned. In Leicester at three points Roman remains have been uncovered. These consist of fragments of walls and pavements, and many smaller objects, such as tiles, bricks, potsherds, and pins, with a few coins. The report gives the potters' marks on the *terra sigillata*.

LONDON.—**Acquisitions of the British Museum in 1902.**—*Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities*: I. Egyptian. From the predynastic period, 4000 B.C. or earlier, bowls of red and buff pottery, animal figures of slate, perhaps worn as amulets, and a hanging ostrich egg which suggests that the similar objects suspended in Christian churches in the land at the present day are relics of some very ancient religious idea; from the earliest dynasties, 4000–3800 B.C., a wooden seal-cylinder, stone vases, — one of red breccia without foot or handles and one of green feldspar with gold-plated handles; 3500 B.C. or earlier, a terra-cotta table of offerings having models of huts and a courtyard; a wooden model of a boat, about 2300 B.C.; neck-

laces of semi-precious stones and porcelain, 2100 B.C.; stone statues, stelae, and vases of various dates; a bronze axe-head with the picture of a funeral boat, a painted inner coffin with a sphinx representing a deceased king, 1500 B.C.; leather funeral-sandals of a king, 1450 B.C.; an unusually fine Apis-bull of bronze inlaid with silver and other bronze animals and statuettes of all kinds; rings and scarabs of gold and precious stones, 2000–200 B.C.; single objects from the Roman and Coptic periods; among the numerous gifts are the contents of a tomb of the twelfth dynasty. II. Assyrian, chiefly record tablets. Agricultural and commercial documents in the Sumerian language, 2500–2300 B.C., second dynasty of Ur; a series of contracts and one historical cylinder recording deeds of a king, of the first Babylonian dynasty, 2300–2050 B.C.; contract tablets from the period of the Persian kings, 530–485 B.C.; a circular tablet dedicated to the god of Lagash and a bronze figure of a king, c. 2500 B.C.; a tablet in an early form of cuneiform signs, describing the building of a house and proving the very early worship of Marduk at Ashur — the only known inscription of the reign of Ashurbanipal, 1400 B.C.; a bronze bull-ornament from a throne, 750 B.C., found at Van; inscribed fragments from Kuyunjik. (E. A. WALLIS BUDGE, *Arch. Anz.* 1903, pp. 206–209.)

Greek and Roman antiquities: A gold bracelet of Mycenaean type; a silver cup from Syria, with repoussé design of a Roman legend, and a silver vase from Egypt, Alexandrine work of second or third century B.C.; twelve engraved gems, one of period of transition from Mycenaean art, one of Greek fifth century work, and others of Roman, Syrian, and Phoenician origin, a number being found in Cyprus; bronzes (ten numbers), a mirror, river-god, votive objects, and some plates in relief, of the seventh or sixth century B.C., originally used to ornament a wooden chest like that of Cypselus, from Eleutherae; of marble, an inscription of 28 B.C. and the head of a vestal from Capua, and a portrait-bust resembling Augustus from Cyprus; terra-cotta statuette of Eros from Smyrna, and a sixth-century painted sarcophagus from Clazomenae; six pottery vases, an archaic inscribed red-figured alabastron supposedly from Attica; a black-figured scyphus with Heracles scenes from Boeotia; three Megarian bowls and a vase of Samian ware with festoons of ivy in relief. By gift: an inscribed tablet, *C.I.G.* 3376; a Greek inscription of a corporation of weavers, 109 A.D., and two painted wooden panels, 'Aphrodite' and 'Abundance,' fourth century of our era, from the Fayum; lead weights from Spain; piece of an Attic stele (*J.H.S.* XXII, pl. 1; *Am. J. Arch.* VI, 1902, p. 466); red-figured scyphus with cottabus scene and Atalanta; bronze strigil from Hungary. (A. S. MURRAY, *Arch. Anz.* 1903, pp. 209–210.)

British, mediaeval, and ethnographic antiquities: Three series of Drift-type flint implements, from Wilts, including some unusual specimens; a palaeolithic flint implement from a beach in Hants; neolithic objects from Wiltshire Downs, including some small pottery and bronze daggers; another such collection from North Ireland; stone axe-heads; jet objects from barrows; bronze objects from graves in Herefordshire; parts of bronze weapons from various places; a late Celtic bridle-bit, much worn, from Ireland; a series of water-worn quartzite implements from Madras; implement of Drift-type, from the Transvaal; stone mullers from the ancient gold mines at Erythraea in Abyssinia; stone implements from Egypt and

Cyprus; a bronze ornament of La Tène period from Bohemia; objects from a Romano-British settlement in Wiltshire; others showing Celtic influence, from ancient Vertera, Brough, Westmoreland; remains from a Jutish cemetery in Hants; a writing tablet of whale's bone, of the late Saxon period, from Suffolk; an Anglo-Saxon iron sword from a grave in Bucks; the contents of Frankish graves along the Rhine, jewelled ornaments, etc.; brooches, an ecclesiastical belt, and silver reliquary crucifix, from Ireland. (C. H. READ, *Arch. Anz.* 1903, pp. 210-211.)

Appointment at the British Museum. — According to *Athen.* June 4, 1904, Mr. Cecil H. Smith has been appointed to succeed the late Dr. A. S. Murray as Keeper of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum.

Exhibitions of Egyptian Antiquities. — In *Athen.* June 25 and July 9, 1904, appears a somewhat detailed account of the exhibition at University College of Egyptian antiquities discovered by the Egypt Exploration Fund and Egyptian Research Account at Deir-el-Bahari, Gurob, and Ahnas, and at the Society of Antiquaries of the objects found by Mr. Garstang at Beni-Hassan and Negadah.

A Statuette of Jupiter Heliopolitanus. — As the fourth instalment of his 'Syriaca' (see *Am. J. Arch.* VII, 1903, p. 370), P. PERDRIZET publishes in *R. Arch.* II, 1903, pp. 399-401 (2 figs.), a bronze statuette of Jupiter Heliopolitanus, now in the British Museum (*Catalogue of Bronzes*, No. 1010, pl. 26, as 'Diana of Ephesus'), and a gem in the museum at Constantinople. The statuette wears the small Egyptian beard, and there is a large lotus on the front of the calathus. These facts speak in favor of the Egyptian origin of this god, which is asserted by Macrobius, but denied by Dussaud (*R. Arch.* I, 1903, pp. 357-359; cf. *Am. J. Arch.* VII, 1903, p. 457).

MARKET OVERTON. — A Roman Settlement. — The first important discoveries at this point in Rutland were made in 1863, and since 1900 more systematic explorations have brought to light a great deal of pottery, both local and imported, fibulae, knives, pins, and coins, including a Carthaginian piece of the early second century B.C. (R. HAINES, *Proc. Soc. Ant. XIX*, pp. 192-194.)

NEWCASTLE. — A Roman Altar. — At Newcastle, where the *Pons Aelius* crossed the Tyne, has been found an altar with the inscription *Oceano, leg(is) VI Vi(ctris), p(ia), f(elix)*. This must have corresponded to a similar altar, dedicated by the same legion to Neptune, and discovered some years ago. Both were probably set up when the legion landed in Britain in 122 A.D., an event commemorated on gold and silver coins of Hadrian. It is the first dedication to Oceanus. (R. MOWAT, *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1903, pp. 299-301. Cf. *Athen.* February 6, 1904.)

OXFORD. — Acquisitions of the Ashmolean Museum in 1903. — The Museum has received from Abydos figurines in ivory and in bronze, resembling the marble figures of Amorgos, specimens of pottery, and a bronze ostrich feather covered with gold. From Beni-Hassan comes the model of a boat with six oars. The crew are hoisting the sails, the owner plays draughts at the stern, and an armed guard is at the bow. There are also noted late Mycenaean vases from Rhodes, and geometric fibulae from Thebes. The most important addition is a bronze vase from Olympia, with designs in *repoussé*; an inner zone contains five lions, an outer a lion-hunt,

with men in chariots, on horseback, and on foot. While showing marked Oriental influence, the vase is undoubtedly of Greek manufacture. Of the classic period are *fibulae* from Thebes, lead votive figures from Corinth, and a Megarian bowl with the Ransom of Hector, Priam, and Penthesilea, and the combat of Achilles and Penthesilea. From Naucratis has come a rich collection of fragments of vases and terra-cottas. The Museum has also received from the expedition of Dr. Stein in eastern Turkestan a series of objects from the Buddhist monasteries near Khotan, showing the influence of Greek art. (S.R., *R. Arch.* III, 1904, pp. 281-282.)

SILCHESTER.—**Excavations in 1902.**—The thirteenth successive season of excavation at Silchester has brought to light the remains of six small but interesting houses, and five other buildings, two of which are of a new type. One was a long, narrow structure (58 feet \times 6 feet), with an open arcade of six bays on the east, the other was a semicircular wall of rubble, about 15 feet in internal diameter, and seems to have formed a sort of alcove. The work covered a small and rather irregular tract, so that only parts of five *insulae* could be cleared. The report by W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE contains also a note by E. T. NEWTON on the bones found in the wells and pits, and one by CLEMENT REID on the botanical remains. (*Archaeologia*, LVIII, pp. 412-428; 5 pls.; fig.)

SOUTH COLLINGHAM.—**A Roman Helmet.**—*Archaeologia*, LVIII, p. 573 (pl.), contains a very brief description of the cheek-piece of a Roman helmet, bearing in relief the figure of a woman standing by a horse. Her left hand holds the bridle, while her right seems to grasp a rope. The helmet was found in the Roman fort Crocolana, near South Collingham, Notts.

TAPLOW.—**A Bronze Spear-head.**—In a creek near Taplow has been found a bronze spear-head, with a blade $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, of unusual shape. On each face of the wings are two gold studs, ornamental survivals of a wooden handle, for the blade has the shape of the so-called rapiers. That this is a spear-head is proved by the socket containing remains of the wooden shaft. (C. H. READ, *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XIX, pp. 287-289; fig.)

TOWCHESTER.—**A Roman Head.**—A very rudely carved female head has been found at Towchester. It rises abruptly without neck from a block $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, with a dowel hole in front and on the left side. The back and sides of the head have been roughly dressed away as if to fit the head into a recess. The total height is $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches. (T. G. F. HESKETH, *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XIX, p. 287; fig.)

AFRICA

BISICA.—**A New Inscription.**—In *Berl. phil. W.* 1904, col. 669, F. HAUG calls attention to an important inscription found about 8 km. from Bijga (Bisica) in Tunis. It is a dedication to the three emperors Valentinian, Valens, and Gratian, but its importance is in giving the name of the place where it was found, *castellum Biracsaccarensium*. Gauckler considers it an old Carthaginian settlement, afterward superseded by the more important Roman Bisica.

CARTHAGE.—**Discovery of a Sarcophagus.**—A letter from Père Delattre of December 6, 1903, announces the discovery, 13 m. below the surface, of a large sarcophagus of white marble. The body had rested on a

bed of sand. At the right side was a purse containing seven coins. Sifting the sand brought to light a gold ring. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1903, p. 635.)

Punic Jewellery.—In *B. Ant. Soc. Fr.* 1902, pp. 271–277 (pl.), P. GAUCKLER describes a characteristic series of rings, seals, earrings, and amulets, selected from objects found in the Punic cemetery at Bordj-Djedid. The earlier seals show a decided Egyptian style, which during the fifth century yields to the Hellenic influence, which predominates in the fourth. The general execution of these rings and seals is coarse and gives a rather poor opinion of the taste of the Phoenicians in Africa.

Minor Discoveries.—A curious stele has been found in a Punic tomb of the sixth or fifth century. On it is carved the 'Punic triad'; three unequal cippi on an altar, surrounded by divine symbols. The base bears a Punic inscription. Gauckler has found a deposit of projectiles of various sizes, some of which are marked with Phoenician characters. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1904, p. 20.)

CHERCHEL.—**Roman Sculptures.**—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1902, pp. 328–330, P. MONCEAUX describes some sculptures recently discovered near Cherchel. One is a male bearded head of strikingly individual type. The care with which beard and hair are dressed suggests that it may represent a native chief. The other monuments are Christian sarcophagi; one, with a relief of the Good Shepherd, bears the inscription, *C. I. L.* VIII, 9592. The other has on one side the inscription (*i*)n Domino m(ortuus), and on the other an anchor, the sure sign of a Christian monument before Constantine. Mr. Michon suggests that the head is rather an archaistic Dionysus.

KHAMISSA.—**A Latin Inscription.**—At Khamissa in 1902 was found a Latin inscription on the pedestal to which in the new forum a statue of Trajan had been transferred from the old and ruined forum. This was done in the proconsulate of Clodius Hermogenianus, mentioned in another metrical inscription as builder of the citadel. The date is probably 361–362 A.D. The pedestal bore on its back a dedication to Hercules. (*R. CAGNAT, B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1903, pp. 248–251.)

MAROC.—**Roman Coins.**—In 1902 there was found in a Roman fort at Maroc in the southern part of Mauretania Tingitana a hoard of Roman coins. They are in part bronzes of the early empire of no special interest, and in part bronzes coined at Rome, Lyons, or Trèves between 253 and 322 A.D., which could have served as pay for the soldiers during the last years of Roman occupation. They are carefully catalogued and described by J. MAURICE in *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1902, pp. 261–267.

MUNCHAR.—**A Dedication.**—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1903, pp. 344–346, P. GAUCKLER publishes a Latin inscription from Munchar. It is a dedication for the welfare of the emperors M. Aurelius and L. Verus (161–169 A.D.) erected by a certain Agrius Samsera, who had given to the city four statues *Memoriae Temporum*. There was a temple of *Memoria* at Carthage, which was destroyed by the Vandals.

SOUSSE.—**A Sepulchral Inscription.**—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1902, pp. 345–347, R. CAGNAT publishes a curious sepulchral inscription recently found at Hadrumetum (Sousse). It reads *D(i)s M(anibus) S(acrum) | Ulnrika (?) vixit | anos qXXII oc nep/otes fecerunt*. The name may be *Ulnrika*, as the second letter has the top of a T and the bottom of an L. The character before XX seems to be the Greek *koppa*, and the || may be

an error for H. If φ is used as a numeral, the age of the deceased would be 110 or 112 years. The back of the slab, which was concealed, has engraved upon it the figure of a race horse decked with all the adornments of the circus.

Terra-cottas from the Necropolis.—In *M. Soc. Ant. Fr.* LXI, 1900, pp. 230-242 (3 pls.; fig.), Dr. CARTON describes a collection of terra-cotta statuettes, lamps, and three fragmentary inscriptions found in the necropolis of Hadrumetum by a French officer. Of the thirteen statuettes ten represent Venus; the others are an old woman standing beside a large amphora, and holding an oenochoe in her left hand, a young woman carrying a child on her back, and Attis seated, playing the lyre.

The Site of Gurza.—In tracing the ancient road from Carthage to Hadrumetum, Dr. Carton has found the remains of an important city about 7 km. from Sousse. The ruins are partially concealed in gardens, and where exposed have been almost wholly destroyed. He identifies the site with the city of Gurza, which has hitherto been placed at Kala-Kebira. The modern successor of this town is Akonda. Along the road are numerous ancient remains, which are being rapidly destroyed for modern buildings. (CAGNAT, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1904, pp. 56-59.)

TENIET-EL-HAAD.—**Four Inscriptions.**—In the *C. R. Acad. d'Hippone*, 1902, pp. xvi-xx, are published four inscriptions from the neighborhood of Teniet-el-Haad. Two are mortuary, one in honor of Septimius Severus and Geta, and a fourth the dedication of an *hospitium* in honor of a deacon Saffidus Faustinus, by his son Nabdur.

TUNIS.—**A Dolmen near La Calle.**—In *B. Acad. d'Hippone*, XXX, pp. 145-147, Dr. CARTON describes a dolmen on the Tunisian frontier. It is on a little tumulus, surrounded by a circle of large stones. The tomb opened toward the east. Noteworthy is the presence outside of the original blocks, supporting the table, of a series of cut Roman stones, evidently brought from ruins near at hand, and showing that the monument had a funereal or sacred importance to the natives. On the top of the table is a regular circular depression, evidently the work of man. The monument is one of a series which connect the groups of Dougga with those of eastern Algeria.

UTICA.—**Discoveries in 1902.**—Recent works undertaken near Utica have brought to light sculptures and inscriptions, which are described by P. GAUCKLER in *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1902, pp. 237-244 (pl.). Of the sculptures the best is a colossal head of Heracles, crowned with vine branches, which can be compared with other heads found at Gigthi and Thysdrus. Other pieces are two masks of Bacchants, evidently copies of a Hellenistic work, a curious female herm, perhaps a personification of the city of Utica, and a little marble statuette. Of the eleven inscriptions, ten are sepulchral. The eleventh is an interesting, though fragmentary, dedication to Ceres, on a large slab bearing in relief a sow prepared for sacrifice. The tombs from which most of the inscriptions come have yielded the usual lamps, figurines, and small objects of the first two centuries of our era.

AMERICA

BOSTON.—**Acquisitions of the Museum of Fine Arts.**—The following summary is taken from the reports of Edward Robinson, Curator of Classical Antiquities, and of Albert M. Lythgoe, Curator of the Egyptian

Department, published in the *Annual Report* for 1903 (Cambridge, The University Press, 1904).

The important event of the year has been the receipt of the collection of Greek and Roman sculptures, vases, and smaller antiquities given by Mr. Francis Bartlett,—the largest and most valuable gift of works of art which the Museum has yet received. Mr. Bartlett gave the money to provide this collection four years ago. It consists of 20 marbles, 66 vases, 60 fragments of vases, 39 terra-cottas, 20 bronzes, 62 coins, 13 gems, 8 objects of gold and silver, 2 miscellaneous,—a total of 290 items.

MARBLES.—1. *Archaic Grave Stele*, with an acroterion of fine design. Published in the *Athen. Mitth.* 1895, p. 3. 2. *Fragment*. The right arm and hand of an archaic figure, extended, and holding a cantharos. Of life size, and undraped. 3. *Head of Diomedes*, in the so-called "Style of Cresilas." This head is one of the best examples of the type which is most familiar through the statue of Diomedes in Munich. Published by Brunn-Bruckmann, *Denkmäler*, No. 543. 4. *Head of a Youth*, of the same style as the preceding, formerly in the collection of Dr. Philip Nelson at Liverpool. Published by E. A. Gardner in the *J.H.S.* 1898, p. 141, pl. xi, and by Brunn-Bruckmann, *Denkmäler*, No. 544. 5. *Fragment of a Mounted Amazon*. Of excellent Greek workmanship, dating from the late fifth or early fourth century B.C., and probably Attic. The fragment consists of the body of the horse and the legs of the rider, both of the latter being broken off below the knees. In type, costume, and action it resembles the well-known fragment from Epidauros, though with certain differences. It is somewhat larger; the horse is of a rounder, stockier build; and the remains of an arm and hand, clutching a piece of drapery, on the left side of the horse's belly, show that there was a fallen warrior here, whom the Amazon was probably represented as slaying. Her action was therefore directed toward the left, while that of the figure from Epidauros is toward the right, and consequently one cannot have been copied from the other. 6. *Small Figure of a Weeping Siren*. Greek, of the early part of the fourth century B.C., and evidently from an Attic grave. A precisely similar figure in the Louvre is figured by Reinach, *Répertoire*, II, 702, 2. 7. *Head of Aphrodite*, of exceptionally beautiful type and execution. An original Attic work of the school of Praxiteles, dating from the second half of the fourth century B.C. 8. *Fragment of a Statue*. The legs of a seated female figure, draped in a large himation. Of life size and fine execution. The outlines of broad bands are lightly chiselled on the drapery, some running horizontally, others vertically. Greek, probably fourth century B.C. 9. *Small Figure of a Goddess riding on a Swan*. The goddess is of large, heroic mould, and wears an Ionic chiton and a large himation, the latter carried over her head like a veil. It was apparently used as a fountain ornament, as a hole for a pipe runs up from the bottom through the swan's neck. Greek—third century B.C.? Figured by Reinach, *Répertoire*, II, 687, 1. 10. *Head of Zeus Anmon*, slightly less than life size. Type mild, with slightly wavy hair and beard. 11. *Fragmentary Statue of a Seated Woman*. Of life size. She wears an himation and Ionic chiton, and sits with the right arm extended in front of her, the right foot resting upon a footstool. Found at Vasciano, in Umbria, and published by L. Pasqui in the *Not. Scavi*, 1900, p. 253. The execution, which is elaborate, is charac-

teristic of the best work of the time of Augustus, but the type probably dates from the fourth century B.C. 12. *Head of a Young Athlete*, of curious style, possibly a Roman copy of a bronze work of the first half of the fifth century B.C. A fragment, broken off at the turn of the neck into the shoulder. 13. *Portrait Head of a Roman Matron* (fragment of a bust or statue, broken off at the base of the neck). A middle-aged woman, with round, full, and rather fine features, the subject unidentified. Coarse-grained marble and good execution, of the first or early part of the second century after Christ. 14-16. *Three Small Hellenistic Heads*, two of infant satyrs, wreathed with ivy; the third, a Hermaphrodite of familiar type. 17. *Statuette of Aphrodite*, standing upon the right leg, with the left knee slightly bent. She is drawing a mantle over her shoulders from behind. At her left is a dolphin. 18, 19. *Two Fragments of a Large Roman Frieze or Panel*. These must be the two ends of a composition, as a border runs around the left end of one and the right end of the other. 20. *Cock*, bending forward, with head down. Of life size.

BRONZES. — (a) STATUETTES. 1. Very early 'Apollo,' from Boeotia; formerly in the Tyszkiewicz Collection. Published by Fröhner, *Mon. Mem. Acad. Insc.* II, pp. 137-143, pl. xv; and *Collection Tyszkiewicz*, pl. xlv (Sale Catalogue, pl. xiii, No. 133). 2. *Archaic Youth* of the 'Apollo' type, from Olympia. Published by Furtwängler, *Neue Denkmäler*, I, No. 3 (*Sitzb. der bayr. Akad.* 1897, Bd. II, pp. 118-122, pl. ii). 3. *Archaic Horseman*, from Mantinea. A nude youth riding with the bridle in his left hand, and the right, closed, on his thigh. 4. *Standing Woman* of late archaic type, wearing a Doric chiton with *diploidion*, her right hand raised, and the left extended horizontally. The head is modern. Figured in Reinach, *Répertoire*, II, 642, 8 and 643, 7. 5. *Left Foot* of a statuette, from Lycosura. Delicately modelled. 6. *Dionysus*, from Lower Egypt. Youthful type, nude, except for his *endromides*. Briefly described and figured in *Arch. Anz.* 1890, p. 157, No. 9 (Schreiber). 7. *Graeco-Roman Hermes*. Nude, standing on right foot. 8. *Athena*. Figured in Reinach, *Répertoire*, II, 283, 8. Helmet inlaid with silver. 9. *Glykon*. A human-headed serpent coiled on itself, with head erect. The identification of the figure is due to Mr. J. R. Fothergill. See *Lex. Myth.* s.v. Glykon. Dark green patina. Height, 0.06 m. — (b) UTENSILS AND IMPLEMENTS. 10. *Greek Mirror-case*. Cover decorated with a female head in relief, profile to left; similar to British Museum *Catalogue of Bronzes*, pl. 32, 2 (No. 3211), except that here the woman wears a *sakkos*. 11. *Etruscan Mirror*, with incised design on back. 12. *Archaic Greek Louter*, from southern Italy. A large basin with plain foot, and four handles at the rim, which is decorated with bead and egg-and-dart mouldings. Two vertical handles are formed by pairs of wrestlers, who lean far forward, butting their heads together, each grasping the other's left wrist with his right hand. A combination of leaves and volutes, rising from a palmette, supports each figure. The other two handles — vertical when in use, never lower than horizontal — are oval rings swinging from bobbins, with palmettes below. The thin shell of the bowl has been badly broken, and numerous fragments are missing; the heavier parts are complete. Diameter, 0.72 m.; height, 0.28 m.; without handles, 0.195 m. 13. *Greek Situla*, also from South Italy; the upper half of it embellished with repoussé designs. A. The young Dionysus, wearing an himation about

his legs, sits caressing a panther, which stands at the left. Close behind the panther, a bearded satyr comes bringing a kantharos. At the right of the god is a maenad, dancing. B. There are very slight remains, except of the central figure, which is a woman — Ariadne, probably — seated. To the right were a panther and a maenad; at the left, a dancing satyr. 14. *Etruscan Patera*. The shallow bowl is set edgewise on a sort of spreading yoke, which a girl, standing on a small triangular platform, supports upon her shoulders. 15. *Pitcher* of rather squat form, with large oval mouth. The handle, which belonged to an exactly similar vase, terminates below in a mask of a bearded satyr. 16. *Lamp*, with six spouts and large central opening. Three chains attached for suspension. No decoration. Inscribed on the bottom, in punctured letters: ΘΕΩ ΑΓΙΩ ΑΡΕΛ CΕΛ ΨΛΕΙΟC ΜΑΓΝΟC | ΚΟΔΡΑΤΟC ΚΑΙ ΥΙΟΙ ΤΟΝ ΛΥΧΝΟΝ | CΥΝ ΑΛΥCΙ ΑΝΘΘΗΚ Ν. 17. *Boar's Head*. Ears and throat very shaggy. Probably once attached as an ornament to some article of furniture. 18. *Fountain Key* (for type compare *Bronzes de la Bibliothèque Nationale*, No. 1885, p. 640). A handle formed by the long neck of a griffin proceeded from each side of a rectangular pedestal, which supports a sort of gate-tower. Against the front of the pedestal is a serpent-legged giant, kept down by a flaming torch in the hand of a goddess (Diana? or Luna Lucifera?), who stands inside the tower as in a chariot, — such are the proportions. On either side a god or hero repels a giant attacking from the top of the griffin's head. The right side of the key has been broken away; the rest is somewhat worn and mutilated. 19. *Dagger and Sheath*. Similar to *Not. Scavi*, 1888, pl. xix, fig. 11; but the cross-piece at the top of the hilt has rounded corners. The front of the scabbard and the central seam in the back are decorated with relief lines and with incised meander, zigzags, and triangles. The blade also has fine lines down each side the rib. 20. *Iron Sword*, from Praeneste. The blade is two-edged, now 0.047 m. broad and 0.455 m. long. The grip, tapering gently toward the blade, is of ivory, carved into small squares enclosing pairs of concentric circles; it is wound at the smaller end with bronze wire. The pommel is formed by an ivory echinus, then a cylinder of bronze and ivory tongued into each other, and finally a congeries of mouldings in bronze, with diameter 0.047 m. The total length of the sword is 0.573 m. The blade is much corroded, but the weapon is otherwise in good condition; the bronze portion has a beautiful light green patina.

SILVER. — 1. *Statuette of Hermes*, seated. He is nude, with winged sandals, and wings in his hair. The attitude is much that of the Resting Hermes from Herculaneum, reversed. 2. *Repoussé Relief*, in the shape of an irregular octagon, 0.043 m. in diameter. In the centre of a feathered aegis (of a sort of butterfly shape) is the head of Medusa of the "pathetic" type, three-fourths front.

VASES. — I. From a Single Cemetery in Campania. — (a) ITALIAN WARE: GEOMETRIC, "ITALO-CORINTHIAN," BUCCHERO. 1. *Jar* of nearly spherical form, with narrow lip and small oblique handles; of coarse, whitish clay. The upper half of the vase is covered with geometric decorations in dull varnish. 2. "*Apulian Geometric*" *Pitcher*. In shape and in distribution of ornament, similar to Pottier, *Vases antiques du Louvre*, pl. 29, D 30, but the handle has a flat top. 3. *Oinochoë* of smooth buff clay decorated in lustrous brown varnish, with fine lines, straight and zigzag, and

with long rays about the base and short ones on the shoulder. 4. *Shallow Bowl*, with four small horizontal handles at the rim, resting on a tall foot, decorated with bands and long rays, in brown, lustreless varnish (become for the most part red). 5. *Oinochoë*, with rather plump body, conical neck, and trefoil mouth. 6. "*Proto-Corinthian*" *Scyphos*. Delicate ware; clay pale yellow, with a slight greenish cast. 7. *Aryballos*, with very narrow lip. About body, four birds walking to right, with rosettes and zigzags in the field. On shoulder, diamonds and rosettes; about foot, rays. 8. *Bucchero Oenochōē*, with trefoil mouth and nearly spherical body. 9. *Cylix*, of heavy gray-brown bucchero. — (b) ATTIC WARE (or imitation so good as to be indistinguishable). 10. *Tiny Black-figured Lecythus*, with palmettes in black and purple on the upper part of the body; below, brilliant black glaze. 11. *Nolan Amphora*, with reeded handles; lustrous glaze unevenly applied. Designs in severe red-figured style: A. Cephalus (?), with a lyre in his left hand, flees to right before Eos, who seizes his right wrist. B. Draped youth with lyre. 12. *Cylix*, with off-set lip, deep bowl, and relatively large stem. Early fine red-figured style. Interior: a standing woman with sceptre and oinochoë in her hands. On either side of the exterior, a woman and two youths, in conversation. 13. *Small Bell Crater*, in the developed fine style. A. Zeus (?), with sceptre, pursuing a woman toward the right. B. Draped youth. 14. *Pelike*. A. Nude boy, seated to right, on a knoll (indicated by fine white lines), tossing a ball. B. Nikè, flying to left, a branch in her left hand, a fruit in her right. 15. *Amphora*, with twisted handles and tall body. Designs in late red-figured style: A. A landscape, with palm-tree and shrubbery and uneven ground. In the centre is Eros bringing fruit to Hippodame; behind her, Pothos adjusting a sandal for Eurynōë; at the right are Iaso and Asteria, conversing, the latter seated like Hippodame. The names of all are inscribed in white (ΕΡΩΣ, etc.). A tripod on a column, and a slender tree separate this scene from B, in which a youth with a pair of javelins pursues a woman to left, and a second woman flees to right. — (c) CAMPANIAN STYLE. 16. *Cylix*, with shallow bowl and flat foot; poor varnish. Interior: within a laurel wreath, a bathing-place — indicated by the *louterion* at the left — in which stands a nude youth using a strigil. A female gymnast sits facing him; she wears the usual embroidered trunks, and has her hair in a kerchief. On either side of the exterior, a nude athlete between two draped youths: in A he is about to leap, in B to throw the diskos. 17. *Heavy Cylix*, with off-set lip. Designs in interior only. 18. *Slender Amphora*. Lotos and palmettes on shoulder; florid palmettes under the reeded handles; dull brownish glaze, white accessories. On each side of the neck, a warrior and centaur in combat; in (a), the former is down. A. Scene at a camp. Three young warriors: one with an amphora on his shoulder; another standing with shield and spear by him; the third, who sits above, holding a spear. A helmet in the field. B. Eros flies down from the right, bringing garlands to a maenad, who stands, leaning forward, with her left foot upon a rock. A youth, sitting above, looks on over his shoulder at the scene. 19. *Amphora* of like form, covered with an orange-colored wash. 20. *Amphora* of Nolan shape, with twisted handles. A. Combat. A warrior, with sword raised to strike a man who is down before him. A female archer, in short embroidered chiton and hunting-boots, approaches from the left, and

an armed man from the right. The men have helmets, shields, chlamydes, and boots. B. A maenad, with basket of fruit, and a satyr, dancing. 21. *Amphora* of Nolan shape. 22. *Hydria*. In a panel bordered with palmettes, laurel, wave pattern, and ivy, two comic actors, confronted, dancing. 23. *Scyphos*. A. Agave, with drawn sword in her right hand, and the head of Pentheus in her left, rushes to right, preceded by a maenad holding a vine branch. B. Two maenads, with *thyrsoi*, swinging a kid between them, one grasping its neck, the other its hind legs. The kid, the sword and branch in A, and bracelets and wreaths are white. 24. *Small Scyphos*. A. Female (?) tumbler. B. Draped standing woman. 25. *Squat Lecythus*. A large female head to left, wearing *sakkos*.—(d) VASES WITH OPAQUE DESIGNS ON BLACK GROUND, AND STAMPED WARE. 26–30. Five Vases.

II. Vases of Diverse Province.—(a) DIPYLON STYLE. 31–41. Eleven vases, reported to be from one grave in the neighborhood of Athens. Their clay is buff in color, with sometimes a pinkish tinge. Patterns are in lustreless varnish, applied rather unevenly, the color usually dark brown, but varying from that to brick-red in some specimens, notably Nos. 36, 40, and 41. Only No. 37 is intact; but none, except No. 41, have suffered appreciable loss. No. 40 is a pitcher; on the shoulder are, in front, two men, sitting in high-backed chairs, holding out toward each other shields of the Boeotian shape. Separated from these by small bosses are other human figures similarly seated, five on the right and six at the left, all facing the centre. What objects these have in their extended hands is uncertain, though six of them seem, perhaps, to be spinning. No. 41 is a grave amphora, in shape much like *Jb. Arch. I.* 1899, p. 194, fig. 57. A crack across the shoulder was anciently repaired with two lead cramps, which remain.—(b) BLACK-FIGURED STYLE. 42. *Fragment* (one-fourth of rim) of an early *Cylix* dedicated to Apollo. A file of three men, with spears grounded, behind a hoplite engaged in combat. Inscribed, | ΟΓΟΛΟΜΙΑΜΕΘΕΚΕ, (ὁ δέῖνα τ) ὀπρό-
λ[λ]ωνι ἀνέθηκε. 43–44. *Fragments of two Cylixes* with offset lip; both sides of each alike. The former, decorated with a woman's head (no accessory colors) is signed by Phrynos, ΦΡΥΝΟΣ ΕΓΟΙΕΣΕΝ ΜΕ; the latter, by Tleson, son of Nearchos (ΤΛΕΣΟΝΗΟΝΕΑΡΧΟΕΓΟΙΕΣΕΝ), has for decoration a grazing stag, and palmettes by the handle. 45. *Two Fragments of an Eye-cylix* by Amasis; the name ΑΜΑΣΙΣ on one piece, ΕΓΟΙΕΣΕΝ on the other. 46. *Cylix*. On either side of the exterior, between large eyes, a satyr, stooping, lays hold of the vine that fills the field. There is a siren beneath each handle; and around the base of the bowl, a frieze of lions pursuing winged horses and a deer. 47. *Olpe*. Heracles afloat in the beaker of Helios. Published by Hartwig, *Röm. Mith.* XVII, pp. 107 ff., pl. v. 48. *Fragments of three Vases*. One a cup, signed by Nicosthenes: a bull to right; above, ΙΚΟΣΘΕΝΕΣ ΕΓΟΙΕΣΕΝ. 49. Part of the front of a large *Hydria*: on the shoulder, Dionysus, with six satyrs and maenads; on the body, an aged father looks on as his two sons, assisted by grooms, prepare, one for riding, the other to drive a biga. (c) RED-FIGURED STYLE. 50. *Amphora* of the period of transition from the black-figured style. The vase is attributed to Andocides by Hartwig, who publishes it, *Röm. Mith.* XVI, pp. 117 ff., pl. v. 51. *Patera*. Two youths, + ΣΕΝΟΦΟΝ and ΔΟΡΟΘΕΟΣ, in palaestra, exercising. (Klein, *Lieb-
lingsinschriften*, p. 61, No. 5.) 52. *Cylix*, by Hermæus. Inscribed (in

purple), HE[ρ]MA[ῖος ἐποίησε]N. 53. *Fragment of Hydria or Amphora*. On body, Heracles, with Athena and Hermes, bringing Cerberos from Hades. 54. *Amphora* of shape similar to No. 50. In a panel half encircling the vase are two women fleeing to right before a young man with drawn sword. Style not unlike that of Phintias. 55. *Fragments of four Cylices*: one, in the style of Brygos, representing the death of Priam; another, with white-bearded Nereus (ΕΡΕΥΣ) and Nereids, in the style of Duris. 56. *Small Fragments of two other Vases* of the severe red-figured period: one a cup, with owl between olive branches, inscribed ΘΑΝΟΣ. 57. *Hydria*, with a scene from the Satyric Drama on the shoulder. Five of the chorus, wearing masks, and tights with tails and *phalloi*, are setting up a *thronos* (or a couch), of which each brings a part. A flute-player stands piping to them and beating time with his foot; behind him, at the extreme right, is an actor (?), in mask and himation, erect. 58. *Fragmentary Nolan Amphora*, with καλός-name Hippon. Klein, *Liebblingsinschriften*, p. 140, No. 2. 59. *Small Fragment of Vase* of same form, size, and style, inscribed ON KAVΟΣ (the name doubtless Hippon). 60. *Hydria*, published by HARTWIG, *Mon. Mem. Acad. Insc.* X, pp. 55 ff., pl. viii. At the right is Danaë, with Perseus on her lap, sitting in an open chest; a girl, a maidservant, and a man stand looking at them. Hartwig interprets the scene as just prior to the chest's being cast upon the sea. It is, however, equally possible to see here the moment of Danaë's rescue; the man, who leans on a knotted staff, not a sceptre, being then Dictys the fisherman instead of King Acrisius. 61. *Hydria*. Shape as No. 60; lip and greater part of left side lacking. Amphiareus (Α . . ΙΑΠΕΟΣ) armed, bidding farewell to Eriphyle (ΙΦΥΛΗ), only a bit of whose hair, with radiate fillet, appears. At the right stands a nurse with the child Amphiloehus in her arms. 62. *Loutrophoros*. The form and scheme of decoration like *Sammlung Sabouroff*, pl. 58-59. A. Reaching three-fourths around the vase, a bridal procession. A young man leads his bride, near whose head fly two Erotes, by the hand. She is followed by the *nymphœutria*, and two women bearing gifts. At the right, before the bridegroom's house, stands his mother with a torch in each hand, and inside the half-open doors, his sister. An Eros sits upon the step. B. A young man in travelling costume clasping his father's hand in farewell. This parting scene — it is most easily so interpreted — marks the funereal use for which the vase was destined. On each side the neck is a draped woman; in A she holds a loutrophoros and fillet, in B a torch. 63. *Pelike*. A. A woman standing at the left holds a Corinthian helmet for which a young man, with spear and shield (device, a lion), is waiting, his head already bound with the padded helmet band. Behind him stands a second youth in chlamys and petasos, with a spear in his right hand. B. Three standing figures. 64. *Small Fragments of Six Vases* of the fine red-figured style. (a) a cylix, had a scene from the Satyric Drama (a woman and two of the satyrs remain). (b) Argos at the point of being slain. (c) Part of the face and chest of Athena, of large proportions and grand manner, with Nikè apparently flying from her hand. (d) inscribed ΑΦΡΟ ΔΙΤΗ over the head of a seated woman, behind whom is another using a tympanon as a mirror. 65. *Three Fragments of a Hydria* in the style of Midias. A band of meanders and checkered squares separated a lower frieze from a design above. Much of the latter is preserved; of the former, only a maenad's

head and the top of two *thyrsoi*. At the right of the upper design is Persephone (ΦΕΡΦΑ . . .), pointing over the shoulder of Demeter (.ΗΜΗΤΗΡ) toward the central scene, wherein are Triptolemos, seated in his winged car drawn by serpents, and before him an initiate and his introducer, the former carrying the *bakchos*, the latter two torches. 66. *Fragmentary Pyxis Cover*, with apparently again a scene from the Mysteries. A man with a *bakchos* stands before a seated woman; behind her (at the left) are a standing woman and a seated man, who wears a petasos like that of Hermes in the pelike from Kertch with scenes from the Eleusinian Cycle (*Compte Rendu*, 1859, pl. 1.). At either edge of the fragment seem to be statues of goddesses. 67. *Oinochoë* of squat form: a young man fully armed stands before his white-haired father, who is seated in a chair, to right. 68. *Bell Krater*. A. Prospective sacrifice to Hermes. The god stands watching a youth approach astride a goat, clinging to his horns and attempting to control him. Two *pinakes*, and a herm on a small shelf, above, indicate that the place is sacred. B. A draped youth. 69. *Fragments of Three Vases* of late fine style: one of them, Apulian, picturing the death of Actaeon. 70. *Colossal Apulian Amphora*. On the neck, in floral ornaments: (a) Helios driving his quadriga, (b) seated Genius. On the body: A. Achilles, with Phoenix, sitting in his tent (the usual aedicula). Before it the severed head and body of Thersites, in the midst of overturned vases. A slave, Dmos, fleeing to right; on the other side Automedon on guard. Diomedes, rushing threateningly toward Achilles' quarters, is restrained by Menelaus, whom Aetolus follows. Agamemnon (ΑΓΑΜΕΜΜΩΝ) and Phorbas approach from the left. Above are Pan, Poena, Athena, and Hermes. The names of all are incised. B. Offerings at a tomb. The dead, a young man, stands beside his horse in a heroön. Three persons with offerings, on either side. From Ceglie, near Bari. Described, while still in fragments, by Mayer, *Not. Scavi*, 1900, pp. 509-511.—(d) POLYCHROME AND PLASTIC VASES. 71. *Very Small Fragment of Glazed White Ware*, with drawing of severe style in black lines. The aegis and left hand of Athena. 72. *Fragment of a Very Large Cylix*, with interior design on white ground: A man threatens drawing his sword against another, also armed, who starts back from him. 73. *Cylix*, without stem; of very thin ware, with dark red glaze. Interior medallion in red-figured technique: a woman seated to right. 74. *White Lecythus*. Scene at the house of a bride on the eve of her wedding. 75. *White Lecythus*. At the left a woman with a basket of fruit stands facing a second woman who is seated in a chair and supports an Eros on her extended right hand. 76. *Plastic Cantharus*. Two female heads, joined close behind the ears and rising from a common neck, support the cup. 77. *Rhyton*, in the form of a bridled horse's head, resembling the vase published in the *Compte Rendu*, 1881, p. 65, except for the size and position of the animal's ears. Designs in the style of Brygos: on the front of the cup, a silenus creeping to left; on the right a maenad fleeing wildly; on the other side a silenus in hot pursuit. 78. *One-handed Cup*, with flaring lip and designs in fine red-figured style. The support for this cup is formed by a black pygmy, with brown hair, dragging along a great white crane, slung over his shoulder by its neck. 79. *Rhyton* of unique form, from the Bruschi Collection, Corneto. As seen from above: a finely modelled mask of a bearded man with Corinthian

helmet tipped back, a few locks of hair, curly like the beard, appearing from under it; his mouth slightly open. A small handle (large enough for one finger only) projects from behind each ear; and, from under his chin, the mouth by which the cup was filled, in shape like a cockle-shell. As seen from below: a grotesque face, with long, flowing beard (the outside of the "cockle-shell"), thick lips, broad nose, almond eyes (crossed), and slanting eyebrows, beneath a pointed cap. Two warts on the flat nose, and protuberances either side of the mouth -- the long mustache draped over them -- served as the feet on which the cup stood. Through the common tip of the cap and helmet is the small opening by which the rhyton was intended to be emptied. 80. *Plastic Vase* with trefoil mouth. Leda and the swan. 81. *Argballos* in the form of a negro head; of porcelain, now palest blue. From Naukratis. — (e) VASES WITH RELIEFS AND STAMPED DESIGNS. MISCELLANEOUS. 82-90. Of interest are: 83. *Ladle* with strainer, operated on the principle of the siphon; a smooth buff clay, unglazed. To the list of "*klepsydrai*" given by Maltezos, 'Εφ. 'Αρχ. 1902, coll. 17 ff., this vase is to be added, and presumably the vase in Berlin (No. 1278), as well as a bronze in this Museum, similar to that published by Zahn, *Athen. Mitth.* 1899, p. 342, Fig. 4, but lacking the handles (*Annual Report*, 1899, p. 50, No. 40). 87. *Medallion of a Calenian Bowl*, signed K. ATILIO. Ajax seizing Cassandra by the hair with his left hand, his right restrained by a Cupid.

TERRA-COTTAS. — The thirty-nine numbers are described with considerable detail, but do not contain any unusual types. No. 26 is a group of two girls playing with *astragali*, and Nos. 37-39 are "Campana" Reliefs from Rome. See Hartwig, *Jh. Oesterr. Arch. I.* VI, 1903, pp. 16-31; *Am. J. Arch.* VII, 1903, p. 479.

GEMS AND JEWELLERY. — The sixteen numbers described in full include five seals, perforated for swivels, among them a North Syrian cylinder and two Persian seals, eight intaglios from rings, two pairs of Etruscan earrings, and an Etruscan fibula of the "snake-type." One of the intaglios bears the Tyche of Antioch, seated, and below her the Orontes, swimming; another shows Jonah being cast forth from the ship with the waiting fish below; a third contains a representation of the Good Shepherd with one sheep on his shoulders, and three standing by.

COINS. — Sixty-two Greek coins are briefly catalogued. Of these thirty-six are from Italy and Sicily, fourteen from Greece and the North, and twelve from Asia Minor and Africa.

In addition to the Bartlett collection, the Museum has received eight vases and terra-cottas from Rhodes, including three "Fikellura" amphorae, casts of one of the Greek sarcophagi from Sidon (No. 6 in Hamdi Bey and Reinach, *Une Nécropole royale à Sidon*), of a bust of Aphrodite at Arles, and of two large Syrian doorways.

To the Egyptian Department Mr. Theodore M. Davis has given a collection of forty-five vases and other objects in blue glaze, each bearing the name of Thothmes IV, as well as several other objects, all from the royal tomb in the Valley of the Kings at Thebes. He has also given a leather garment (perhaps an ephod) in the form of a large apron, of the finest and softest gazelle-skin. Except for a solid border and rectangular panel on the breast, the garment is of open network, made by cutting the skin with a

knife, leaving meshes so fine that they are thread-like in size. With it is the small painted box in which it was folded up for safe-keeping. The *Bulletin* of the Museum for March, 1904, states that in the box, which bore the inscription, 'Mai-her-pri, Cupbearer,' were two of these tunics, and adds that the network has been produced without the excision of any fragment by many series of cuts running lengthwise of the garment, each series interrupted about every quarter inch by a minute space left intact, the interruption in one series being opposite the middle of the cuts in the next. Over the whole surface of the skin these cuts succeed one another with absolute regularity, about forty to the inch, producing a network of thread-like fineness which proves easily expandable to twelve times the dimensions of the untouched skin. From the Egypt Exploration Fund have been received many objects of unusual importance from Abydos, Hibeh, and Qarara, including an interesting inscribed stele of the fifth dynasty. The purchases of the year were directed to filling gaps in order to produce good typical examples of the art of each period. Among these purchases were a fine series of tiles in polychrome glaze from a palace of Rameses III, representing a procession of Asiatic and African captives, and a portrait head of the king in enamelled glass. Most important, however, is the acquisition of two complete mastaba chambers of the fifth dynasty, from Sakkara, containing interior walls of finely worked limestone, completely covered with painted low relief of the most beautiful and delicate quality, representing many scenes from the life and customs of the Old Empire. These chambers cannot be set up in the present Museum building. From the Middle Empire come a series of wooden figures from El Bershel, and the excavations of Chassinat at Assiut.

ARIZONA. — A Cluster of Ruins. — Near the Black Falls, on the Little Colorado River, are three groups of ruins of the character common in the Southwest. They are small buildings, with low walls, of fairly good masonry. The lower rooms seem to have been entered from the roof; and when windows are present, they are mere lookouts. Near these ruins are cemeteries, where the dead were deposited in stone cists, now covered by sand. It seems probable that these ruins were occupied by the Snake Clans before moving to Walpi. The pottery is distinctly northern in character, and nothing points to a very ancient date of settlement. (J. W. FEWKES, *Rec. Past*, III, 1904, pp. 3-17; 14 illus.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA. — Shell-heaps on the Fraser River. — *Rec. Past*, III, 1904, pp. 79-90 (5 figs.), contains a description by H. I. SMITH of the characteristic shell-heaps along the lower Fraser River. The typical shell-heap is several hundred yards in length, about thirty yards in width, and three or four feet in height, though some are much larger. Human remains are sometimes found, but the chief objects are implements and ornaments of stone, bone, and horn. The culture of the ancient people who discarded the shells forming these heaps was essentially like that of the present natives, but under a stronger influence from the interior.

HONDURAS. — Ruins at Indian Church. — In *Am. Ant.* XXVI, 1904, pp. 32-37 (fig.), Rev. F. DE P. CASTELLS describes some ruins near Indian Church, a settlement in the northern part of British Honduras. The building seems to have been an Indian oracular temple, of a plan similar to those found at Palenque and Ococinga. It is argued that it was the work, not of the Toltecs, but of the Itzaes, who retreated before the Toltecs.

IOWA.—**A Series of Mounds.**—In the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, 1904, pp. 34–68 (7 maps), D. J. H. WARD reports a survey of the prehistoric earthworks along the Iowa River between Iowa City and the Big Bend (Scales's Bend). In all he describes in detail eighteen groups, with from one to seventeen mounds in a group. The work represents only a small part of what should be done in the state. The mounds are rapidly being destroyed by farmers, and interference for their preservation by the state government is strongly urged.

BYZANTINE, MEDIAEVAL, AND RENAISSANCE ART GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

ATTICA.—**A Ruined Church.**—In *Ann. Brit. S. Ath.* IX, 1903, pp. 388–390 (4 pls.; 2 figs.), HEATON COMYN publishes detailed plans and drawings and a very brief description of a ruined church and monastery at Daou-Mendeli, Attica. The church is now badly ruined, but must have been an interesting and beautiful example of the small Greek convent. The outer narthex seems to have been added in the seventeenth century; the rest is earlier, but of uncertain date.

CYPRUS.—**A Byzantine Treasure.**—At Lapithos, in Cyprus, a treasure consisting of coins, jewels, and silver articles has been found. The coins range in date from 565 to 685 A.D. Three silver plates were found, of more than ordinary interest, decorated in *repoussé* with a marriage scene, 'David inspired,' and 'David in combat with the Bear,' respectively. The objects much resemble those published by Dalton in *Archaeologia*, 1900, and were found in the same locality. The finds are now in the possession of the British government. (ENLART, *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1903, p. 172.)

SOBAG.—**The White Monastery.**—At the meeting of the Archaeological Institute (London), on June 1, C. R. PEERS read a paper on the White Monastery near Sobag in Upper Egypt. It was founded by St. Shanûda in the fifth century, and its church was considered one of the largest in the world. The existing remains, though neglected and threatened with destruction, give some idea of what the original splendor must have been, and are architecturally finer than any other Christian building in Egypt. One of the most interesting points is the survival of certain details belonging to the ancient Egyptian architecture. Throughout the building are pieces of undefaced ancient Egyptian work, and in the floor of the nave is a pavement of slabs with hieroglyphic inscriptions. (*Athen.* June 11, 1904.)

VLADIMIR.—**Enamels of the Twelfth Century.**—In the treasury of the cathedral at Vladimir, in Russia, is an enamel on gilded bronze representing the Resurrection. A similar enamel from Vladimir, representing the Crucifixion, is in the Boumiantzeff Museum, Moscow. Both seem to be Lorraine or Rhenish work of the twelfth century; but whether imported or the work of an artist at the court of Andrew Bogoloubski (1157–1174) is uncertain. (Baron J. DE BAYE, *M. Soc. Ant. Fr.* LXII, 1901, pp. 19–24; pl.; fig.)

SYRIA AND PALESTINE

ANTIOCH.—**A Christian Inscription from Daphne.**—A Christian inscription found at Harbié, the ancient Daphne, communicated by

E. TOSELLI through V. CHAPOT (*B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1903, pp. 200–201), reads as follows: 'Ενθάδε κίτε Καλλιόπιος ζή|σας ἔτη κζ̄ ἔχων πιστικωτά|την ψυχὴν εὐχεσι εὐφημῶν | θεὸν τὸν δοτῆρα τῆς βροτῶν | ζόης, ὃς σοὶ παρέσχεν τὴν | ἐν οὐρανῷ πόλιν. M. Chapot concludes from the phraseology (*πιστικός, εὖχος, εὐφημεῖν*) that the inscription dates from a period when the epitaph-formulary was not yet constituted, and assigns it without hesitation to the fourth century.

JERUSALEM. — **A Greek Christian Inscription.** — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1903, p. 641, CLERMONT-GANNEAU publishes the epitaph of the deaconess Sophia, recently discovered on the Mount of Olives. Interesting is the phrase, ἡ δευτέρα Φοῖβη, which refers to the deaconess of Cenchreae (Romans xvi. 1). The inscription seems to be of the fifth or sixth century.

AFRICA

ANNOUNA. — **A Christian Basilica.** — At Announa, the ancient Thibilis, excavations by the Service de Monuments historiques have brought to light a Christian basilica, of three aisles, 16 × 13 m., with a hemispherical apse at its east end. The apsidal arch was sustained by two columns. The *presbyterium* is raised, by four steps, above the level of the nave. On the northeast angle of the church a small door gives access, by four steps, to the baptistery, a rectangular structure with porticoes and a central court, where the baptismal pool was discovered, surrounded by six columns which originally supported a shelter-roof. On the south side of the basilica three halls were discovered. Many inscriptions were found. (BALLU, *B. Arch. C. T.* December, 1903, p. xx.)

BORDJ-EL-AMRI. — **A Christian Inscription.** — In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1903, pp. 251–254, P. GAUCKLER reports the discovery of a block bearing a Byzantine cross enclosed in a circle. One arm of the cross is broken; the other three are inscribed *-un-at-us*, probably Fortunatus, the saint to whom the church was dedicated. The circle was inscribed [*D(omus) D(ei). Glor[ia] in esce[lsis] domino et in ter[ra] pax*. This use of the *Gloria* seems to belong after the overthrow of the Vandals, and to mark the triumph of orthodoxy over the Arians.

CARTHAGE. — **Christian Lead Medals.** — On behalf of Père Delattre, PALLU DE LESSERT publishes in *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1903, pp. 205–206, 208, three lead medals from Carthage. The first has on one side a monogram which Delattre reads ΘΕΟΤΟΚΕ, βοήθει; on the other, + CE|PI|OY. The second has a monogram on each side. The third has on one side, enclosed in a wreath, ΘΕΟΤ|ΟΚΕ IIII | OHΘH | ⊕; on the other, also in a wreath, KW|N|CTAN|TINW · ⊕ ·; that is, "Mother of God, aid Constantine." This medal, evidently a seal, belongs to a series which may be assigned to the first centuries of the Eastern Empire. It is the first of African seals to show the word *θεοτόκε* in full, the others all having the monogram.

SOUSSE. — **Christian Catacombs.** — A Christian hypogeum has been excavated at Sousse (Hadrumentum). It offers interesting examples of burial in the pavement of galleries, and in the case of some of the tombs the tufa has been cut to the shape of the body. Each *loculus* is closed by four tiles covered with plaster, scratched with symbols and characters. There is a striking resemblance to S. Callisto at Rome. (*Chron. d. Arts*,

1903, December 12, p. 327; 1904, January 2, p. 2. See also Dr. CARTON, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1903, pp. 607-608.)

ITALY

A BYZANTINE SEAL. — HENRY GRÉGOIRE, in the *Byz. Z.* XIII, 1904, pp. 159-160, reproduces a Byzantine seal of uncertain provenience, but found either in the province of Reggio or that of Messina. It is inscribed with the following faulty iambic trimeter, written backward: Φλω|ρεντίου καὶ | Οὐρηστίνας | λαμπρο|τάτων. The names show that the possessors of the seal were Italian Greeks, and doubtless husband and wife. Late Byzantine seals are a rarity, but mention of them may be found in the writers. Grégoire thinks that the seal dates from the eleventh century, as that period is particularly prolific in bad verses of this sort.

BOLOGNA. — **Frescoes by the Sons of Francia.** — It has been known for some time that on the pillars of the church of S. Giovanni in Monte there were some valuable frescoes, plastered over in a restoration of the church. Six of the pillars have been stripped of the plaster, and the frescoes have come to light, four on each pillar. They plainly belong to the school of Francia, and good documentary evidence assigns them to his sons, Giacomo and Giulio. (*Rass. d' Arte*, December, 1903.)

A New Madonna by Lorenzo Monaco. — The Pinacoteca of Bologna has added to its collection a Madonna ascribed to the early Bologna school. PIETRO TOESCA regards it as certainly the work of Lorenzo Monaco, and anterior to the Uffizi triptych (1410) by the same artist. He also claims the Uffizi 'Christ in Gethsemane,' ascribed to Giotto, for Lorenzo. (*L' Arte*, 1904, pp. 171-174.)

CAREGGI. — **An Unpublished Relief by Verrocchio.** — In *L' Arte*, 1904, pp. 59-61, CARLO GAMBA writes the first account of a terra-cotta relief of the Resurrection, by Verrocchio, which is now preserved in the villa at Careggi, near Florence. The terra-cotta was found, in sixty pieces, in the ceiling of one of the rooms of the villa. It represents Christ, semi-nude, rising in a glory above the opened sarcophagus tomb, the right hand raised and pointing upward, the left holding his draperies. On either side of him floats an adoring angel. The soldiers, who are five in number, recline about the tomb in various attitudes of slumber or half-awakening. The composition is remarkably like the 'Resurrection' of Luca della Robbia at S. Maria del Fiore in Florence. This relief seems to be mentioned in the list of works furnished to the Medici by Verrocchio, — a list which was presented by his brother to the commissioners of the Medici estates after their expulsion. Among some works apparently intended for their estate at Careggi is found an item, "per una storia di rilievo chom (*sic*) più figure" (see DE FABRICZY, 'Il Verrocchio al servizio dei Medici,' *Archivio Storico dell' Arte*, 1895, fasc. III). Gamba considers the work an early one of Verrocchio, executed about 1460.

CASTAGNOLA. — **Recovery of a Titian.** — A portrait formerly belonging to a Russian collection, is now preserved in the Berra villa at Castagnola above Lugano. It represents a girl, evidently a young lady of high degree, very richly attired as a shepherdess. She stands, resting her right hand on a staff. At her right is a greyhound, at her left two lambs are feeding.

The landscape reminds one of that in the 'Sacred and Profane Love,' and the manner is distinctly Titian's. There are some almost illegible letters at the bottom of the picture which have been made out as follows: *Ego Titianus Vecelli imaginem hanc de supremo Imperatoris mandato | diebus IX perficere debui MDLIII.* The same date is inscribed on the greyhound's collar. It is worthy of note that in the correspondence between Charles V and Vargas, his ambassador at Venice, there is a letter from the emperor directing Vargas to ascertain if Titian had finished "certain portraits" which he had promised to execute, and that this letter is dated the 31st of June, 1553. It is well known that Titian was spending very little time on the portraits which he painted during his connection with the emperor, so that the nine days spent on the portrait is not so surprising as at first it seems. It is possible that the portrait is that of Eleonora, daughter of Ferdinand I of Austria, niece of Charles V and afterward married to Guglielmo Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua. It is probable that the portrait was a part of the Ducal collection at Mantua and was carried off in the taking of that city. This is confirmed by a closer examination, which shows that the canvas was once cut from its frame, and by an entry in an inventory of the pictures belonging to the House of Mantua of a "ritratto di Madonna Eleonora." A photograph of the picture has been made by the Ditta Ferrario of Milan. (D. SANT' AMBROGIO in *Arte e Storia*, December 20-31, 1903, pp. 159-160, and January 15, 1904, pp. 3-4.)

FLORENCE.—**Two Works of Luca della Robbia.**—MARCEL REYMOND publishes the Madonna of the Palazzo Corsini in the *Rivista d'Arte*, 1904, pp. 1-8. It is one of Luca's "human" Madonnas, displaying great tenderness of feeling. The Virgin embraces the Child with her left arm, holding its right foot in her left hand. The Child grasps at its mother's veil with its left hand, and its face is turned upward to meet the Virgin's gaze. The group is in medallion form, and polychrome, which Reymond regards as reason for putting it into the latter part of Luca's career. This, in turn, would make it necessary to reconsider the date of the polychrome 'Evangelists' in the Pazzi chapel, which have been hitherto held to be works of Luca's youth. Reymond's is the first publication of the Corsini medallion.

The well-known lunette by Luca della Robbia, which used to stand over the door of No. 93 in the Via dell' Agnolo, is now in the Museo Nazionale at Florence. (*Rass. d'Arte*, April, 1904, 'Cronaca.')

A Crucifix by Michelangelo.—HENRY THODE has discovered a youthful work of Michelangelo's which, till now, was thought to have been lost. This is the crucifix of S. Spirito in Florence, which Thode identifies with the crucifix which still exists in that church, standing between the seventeenth-century statues of John and Mary on the high altar. Thode cites in support of his opinion the words of Richa, who says, in his work on the churches of Florence (1759): "In the chapter-room of San Spirito is preserved the crucifix of Michelangelo. It is intended to transport it to the choir of the church." (*Chron. d. Arts*, June 18, 1904, p. 195.) This identification advanced by Thode is the subject of comments by a writer in *Arte e Storia*, May 15-31, 1904, p. 72, in which Michelangelo's connection with the crucifix is scouted, on account of its cold conventionality and the absence of characteristic qualities. According to this writer, Caccini is a more probable guess.

New Drawings by Michelangelo.—In addition to the forty sketches of Michelangelo recently discovered among the collections of the Florence galleries, Sig. Ferri, government inspector of galleries, has found twenty new drawings by the master, evidently studies for the frescoes of the Sistine Chapel. He will publish them shortly in collaboration with Emil Jacobson. (*Rass. d' Arte*, March, 1904, Cronaca.) Apropos of this discovery, R. ARTIOLI makes an appeal in a recent number of *Arte e Storia* for a new edition of the Catalogue of Drawings in the museums of Florence. The revision of many attributions and the identification of many "incogniti" make a new edition necessary, and Artioli urges that some study should be expended on the architectural designs, with a view to finding out the monuments they were taken from, for their better classification.

The Frescoes in Santa Maria Novella.—The frescoes in the Chiostro Verde of the church of Santa Maria Novella at Florence, painted in the early part of the fifteenth century by Paolo Uccello and Dello Delli, have been long deteriorating from damp, some of them being almost obliterated, and others peeling from the walls. According to the *Italian Gazette*, these interesting works of art are now to be taken in hand and saved from further injury by a process somewhat akin to *decalcomanie*. Strong linen, impregnated with a special chemical compound, is placed over the fresco, which comes away bodily on to the prepared surface. The back of the fresco is then coated with another sheet of linen, prepared with a cement which hardens to a marble-like consistency and durability. After this the fresco is replaced, but not flush with the wall, a narrow space being left between the two surfaces to admit of air passing freely. The first linen covering is then removed, and it is said, from experiments already made on a fresco in the Campo Santo of Pisa, that the effect is to improve and restore the freshness of the colors. (*Athen.* May 21, 1904.)

GROSSETO.—**A Madonna, by Sassetta (Stefano di Giovanni).**—F. M. PERKINS discovered this picture in the interior sacristy of the cathedral at Grosseto, and communicates a notice of it to the *Rass. d' Arte*, May, 1904, pp. 76-77, with a phototype. The picture, now at the *Esposizione d' Arte Antica* at Siena, represents a Madonna, with the Child seated on her lap, eating a cherry, a motive not uncommon among Sienese and Umbrian painters. The painting has suffered badly from neglect, but shows no traces of retouching.

MILAN.—**Restoration of the Loggia degli Osii.**—This loggia, which, even now, is one of the most attractive of the "sights" of Milan running along the south side of the Piazza dei Mercanti, was built by Matteo Visconti in the first quarter of the fourteenth century (commenced in 1316) and derived its name from the family who owned the palace against which the Loggia was built. It has suffered considerably during the ages, the columns of the lower arcade having been encased in piers, the upper colonnade walled up, and the centre crowned with a baroque façade. It has long been intended to restore the Loggia to something like its original appearance, but means were lacking until lately. General Count Egidio Osio, descendant of the family which gave the Loggia its name, having died, his widow in 1902 offered to bear the expense of the restoration, dedicating the work to the memory of her husband. Work was commenced last year under the direction of the architects, Savoldi and Borsani, and

within a few months Milan will be enriched by one of the most pleasing and valuable monuments of Lombard architecture in Italy. (*L' Arte*, 1904, pp. 179-181.)

An Acquisition by the Museo del Castello.—To this collection has been added recently a triptych by Bernardino Butinone. It contains twelve panels, representing the Annunciation, Visitation, Adoration, Flight into Egypt, Baptism, Last Supper, Flagellation, Christ bearing the Cross, Crucifixion, Deposition, Pietà, Resurrection, and Last Judgment. It is described and a phototype of it published by G. CAROTTI, *L' Arte*, 1903, pp. 397-398.

Acquisitions of the Brera.—Casimir Sipriot, a rich merchant of Marseilles, gave to the Brera last October a collection of sixty-three pictures. They are chiefly of the Lombard school, representing Borgognone, Bramantino, Defendente da Ferrari, Bernardino Luini, and the school of Gaudenzio Ferrari. There are four of some importance: a small fresco by Bernardino Luini, representing a sleeping monk; the Dead Christ, a figure in perspective by Bramantino; an Ecce Homo, by Bernardino Borgognone; and St. Francis receiving the Stigmata, by Ambrogio Borgognone. (G. CAROTTI, *L' Arte*, 1903, pp. 393-397. F. MALAGUZZI VALERI, *Rass. d' Arte*, January, 1904, pp. 6-10.) Two paintings by Dosso Dossi, a St. John Baptist and a St. George, have recently been bought by the Brera from the Congregazione di Carità of Massalombarda. They are described by CORRADO RICCI, *Rass. d' Arte*, April, 1904, pp. 54-55.

ROME.—**The Catacomb-church of SS. Felix and Adanctus.**—The excavations conducted by the papal *Commissione di Archeologia Sacra* are concentrated this year on the catacomb of Commodilla, on the Via delle Sette Chiese, which runs from near S. Paolo fuori le Mura to the Via Ardeatina. A catacomb-basilica has been found, built out of what was formerly the burial crypt of SS. Felix and Adanctus. The grave of the first named was marked by an inscription stating that the basilica was erected at the expense of a certain Felix in the pontificate of St. Siricius (384-398). The basilica has one nave, and the upper part was above ground. Over the grave of Adanctus, which is a *loculus* near the foot of the stair leading into the crypt, is a fresco representing Christ enthroned on the globe giving the keys to Peter and the law to Paul, the latter being accompanied by Felix and Stephen Diaconus, the former by Adanctus and St. Merita. Over the grave of a woman named Turtura is another painting representing the Virgin enthroned, with the Child on her knee, both in rich vestments. To the right stands St. Felix, to the left St. Adanctus, who presents to the Virgin and the Child the departed Turtura. This fresco is wonderfully well preserved and, like the other, of the sixth century. Another fresco, of the seventh century, represents St. Luke, holding a scroll and a pouf, with four surgical instruments protruding from it. As this is the earliest picture of the evangelist in Rome, it is worth notice that the artist gave him no attributes of a painter. (WILPERT, *Röm. Quartalschrift*, 1904, pp. 40-41.)

Inscriptions from the Catacombs.—The excavations in the catacomb galleries north of S. Callisto, now known by the name Cemetery of SS. Marco, Marcelliano, and Damasus (see *Am. J. Arch.* VIII, 1904, pp. 128-129), have brought to light some interesting inscriptions. One is the epitaph of a *Virgo in Christo*, and another is dated *sub Julio a (utistite)*, referring to Pope

Julius I (337-352). De Rossi held that this substitution in the date of the Pope's name for that of the consuls was due to the presence of factions within the Church, the adherents of the true Pope desiring in this way to show their colors. But Julius' reign was undisturbed by factions or anti-popes, so that De Rossi's theory is not supported by this case. (WILPERT, *N. Bull. Arch. Crist.* 1903, pp. 315-319.)

TURIN. — **The National Library.** — PAUL DURRIEN, *Chron. d. Arts*, 1904, February 6, pp. 43-46; February 13, pp. 56-58; February 20, pp. 63-65, gives an interesting account of the illustrated manuscripts which were preserved in the National Library at Turin, recently burned. Among those described by Durrien as especially important is a *Scriptores Historia Augustae* adorned with medallion portraits of the emperors, the frames of which, composed of vine and flower designs, contain little animals and figures in Italian costume, whose drawing recalls the hand of Pisanello. The manuscript was finished in 1412 in Pavia. Another Turin manuscript contained some architectural frontispieces which have been ascribed to Mantegna, and are certainly of his school or of that of Squarcione. The hope expressed by M. Durrien that the gem of the collection, the famous Book of Hours of the Duc de Berry, called the *Heures de Turin*, might escape, was doomed to disappointment. Its charred remnants have been found, and offer little hope of recovering any of the miniatures. The library was founded in 1820, starting with Vittorio Amedeo II's gift of his private collection. At the time of its burning it possessed about 200,000 volumes, 4138 manuscripts, and 1905 *incunabula* and prints. There were 1200 Latin codices among the manuscripts. (See *Rass. d' Arte*, March, 1904, Cronaca; *R. Arch.* III. 1904, pp. 394-406.)

SPAIN

MADRID. — **Wooden Mannikins of the Sixteenth Century.** — At the *Exposicion Historico Europea*, held at Madrid in 1902, the Count of Valencia exhibited a curious wooden male mannikin, made of boxwood. The joints are constructed with extraordinary skill, and are operated by means of cords running throughout the members and issuing through a hole in the top of the head. The box which originally held the mannikin has a label pasted on one end, on which is written, in characters of the time of Philip II, *d'alberto D. vero*. One is naturally inclined to ascribe the mannikin to Dürer on such evidence, but the well-known abundance of erroneous Dürer attributions, some of them almost as old as Dürer himself, makes other evidence necessary. The figure has a mate in the female mannikin in the Berlin Museum, which resembles that belonging to the Count of Valencia in skill of construction. The two mannikins are in some respects so like the Dürer 'Adam and Eve' that the label on the box seems almost to be justified, and, indeed, in view of Dürer's predilection for anatomy and his great manual skill, both figures might have been constructed by him to serve as canons for his drawings. On the other hand, much can be urged against the probability that the two figures are by the same hand, they are unlike Dürer's figures in thinness of neck and summary modelling of the legs, and there is not enough evidence, in short, to convince one that they were made either by the Nuremberg master or, as has been suggested, by Conrad Meyt, his contemporary. (ÉMILE MICHEL, *Gaz. B.-A.* XXXI, 1904, pp. 135-139.)

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

FRENCH ENGRAVINGS AT ST. LOUIS. — The *Chalcographie* of the Louvre is represented at the St. Louis Exposition by sixty-seven of the best engravings of its collection, constituting a summary of the history of French engraving from the time of Louis XIV to the present day. (*Chron. d. Arts*, January 2, 1904, p. 1.)

A PAINTING OF THE FRENCH RENAISSANCE TO RECOVER.

— This is the caption of an article in the *Gaz. B.-A.* XXXI, 1904, pp. 441–450, by HENRI BOUCHOT. The interest aroused by the recent *Exposition des Primitifs français* brought to light a number of unsuspected treasures, and among them a lithograph executed in 1823 after a picture claimed to be by Fra Angelico and coming from Avignon. The Virgin occupies the centre of the picture, sheltering beneath her outstretched mantle a throng of worshippers, among whom Bouchot recognized Charles VII of France and Marie d'Anjou, the Emperor Frederick IV and Eleonora of Portugal, and Pope Eugenius IV. At either side of the Virgin kneel the donors, a man and his wife, whose names are apparently Jean and Jeanne, since behind the woman stands her patron, St. John Evangelist, and behind the man St. John Baptist. The French embroidery on the Virgin's robe and her French nimbus, besides other more general indications, afforded M. Bouchot a working hypothesis that the picture was not Italian, but French, and possibly by Enguerrand Charonton. This attribution has been entirely confirmed by documentary evidence, such a picture having been ordered in 1452 from the painters, Enguerrand Charonton and Pierre Villate, by the Celestine monks of Avignon, for their church, in honor of their benefactors, Jean Cadard, and Jeanne des Moulins, his wife. The date and the fact that Jean Cadard was physician to Charles VII explain why the artists inserted the august personages in the crowd of devotees beneath the Virgin's mantle. Even the arms represented on the altars before which the donors are kneeling have been identified with those of Cadard and Jeanne des Moulins, respectively. No picture could have a better *état civil*, to use M. Bouchot's expression, but it has unfortunately disappeared. Hence his "appeal" to the world of art-lovers in general to assist in the recovery of this interesting product of the French Renaissance.

UNPUBLISHED PAINTINGS IN FRENCH GALLERIES. — In *R. Arch.* III, 1904, pp. 317–321 (2 figs.), is commenced the publication of unpublished or little-known paintings of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries in French galleries. S. R. describes a 'Virgin and Child' in the Museum of Nevers. The painting is on wood, and quite well preserved. It has been attributed to the Florentine and to the Neapolitan School of the end of the fifteenth century. MARY LOGAN writes on another painting of the same museum, a Virgin and Child surrounded by angels, which she tentatively attributes to Lorenzo di San Severino the Younger, who died in 1503. The two pictures are reproduced from photographs of Mr. de Saint-Venant.

AUCHIN. — **Two Heads of the Fifteenth Century.** — In *M. Soc. Ant. Fr.* LXII, 1901, pp. 1–8 (pl.), C. EULART publishes two heads from the monastery of Auchin, in the Museum of Douai, which recall those of the mourners on the tombs of Bourges and Dijon. They evidently belonged to

a contemporary monument, and show that Flemish sculptors of the fifteenth century in Flanders worked on the same models and in the same style as at Dijon.

BRUSSELS.—**Acquisitions of the Museum.**—The collection here has recently been enriched by an interesting series of pictures. They are: a family-group by Martin de Vos, dated 1577; 'The Healing of the Palsied Man,' by Van Lint, signed PE V. LINTF, 1642; Jordaens, 'A Bacchanalian Revel'; two Dutch paintings, the first probably a distant view of the Hague by A. van Croos, dated 1653, the second a portrait of a young woman of the seventeenth century, signed P. D. H. (Pieter van Hooch?). (*Chron. d. Arts*, December 26, 1903, pp. 343-344.)

GHENT.—**Inauguration of the Musée des Beaux Arts.**—On the 9th of May, 1904, the King of the Belgians formally opened the new Musée des Beaux Arts at Ghent. The museum occupies a high ground-floor. The first hall as one enters is devoted to sculpture in marble, set off by olive-green plush tapestry. From this room one passes to the great central hall, containing the bronzes and a series of Brussels tapestries executed after designs by French masters of the eighteenth century. To the right are a dozen rooms reserved for old masters, the corresponding rooms at the left of the central hall containing modern pictures. Besides these rooms, there is a hemicycle, which has been converted into a winter-garden and affords a place for ancient sculpture and casts. (*Chron. d. Arts*, May 14, p. 163.)

LANGEAIS.—**A Present to the French Institute.**—The castle, situated at Langeais in the valley of the Loire, near Tours, was built in the tenth century, and has been restored and furnished by its last owner, M. Siegfried, according to mediaeval models. He has now presented it to the Institute. (*Rass. d' Arte*, February, 1904, Cronaca.)

PARIS.—**Acquisitions of the Louvre.**—There have been recently added to the Louvre collections: a small ceiling painting by Tiepolo, formerly in the private chapel of the Palazzo Grimaldi at Genoa, representing the Virgin in glory; twenty-eight statuettes or appliqué figures in gilded bronzé, dating from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, largely French, given by M. Maciet (*Chron. d. Arts*, December 12, 1903, p. 326); El Greco, 'St. Ferdinand of Aragon,' and a Franco-Flemish 'Deposition' of the fifteenth century (*ibid.* December 26, 1903, p. 341). By the Arthur de Rothschild legacy the Louvre has acquired two paintings by Teniers; a 'Marine,' by Backhuysen; a 'Group of Cavaliers,' by Wouwermann; two landscapes, by J. Ruysdael and Hobberna; and four canvases, by J. B. Greuze; by the Princess Mathilde legacy, a bust of the princess, by Carpeaux; a portrait of a woman, by Reynolds (the first Reynolds to enter the Louvre); a Spanish portrait, very like Velasquez; a portrait of a man, by Dauloux; and a portrait of himself by Roslin; by the Albert Bossy legacy, besides other pieces, a Madonna and Child surrounded by angels, in a 'manner resembling that of Filippo Lippi; by purchase, two portraits of women, by Hoffner and Raeburn respectively. (*L'Arte*, 1904, pp. 177-178.) The Société des Amis du Louvre has just acquired, with a view to offering them to the museum, two Romanesque columns of the twelfth century, from the Abbaye de Coulombes (Eure-et-Loire). Their capitals are sculptured with scenes from the history of the Magi, and surmounted with fantastic animals, the

style in general being that of Chartres. (*Chron. d. Arts*, March 26, 1904, p. 101.)

Reappearance of Bernardino Licinio's 'Herodias.' — This picture, which has been in hiding ever since the dismemberment of the Sciarra-Colonna gallery in Rome (1891), has now turned up in the collection of Baron Lazzaroni at Paris. It was long famous as a Giorgione, until Crowe and Cavalcaselle proved its real authorship. A replica of the picture, by Licinio himself, is in the Leuchtenberg collection at St. Petersburg. (E. BERNARDINO, *L'Arte*, 1903, pp. 380-381, with phototype.)

GERMANY

BERLIN. — **The Kaiser-Friedrich Museum.** — The Berlin Picture Gallery and the collection of Christian sculpture will be established in the Kaiser-Friedrich Museum in October of this year. The director, W. Bode, is contemplating furnishing the rooms with furniture of appropriate date, old majolica, bronzes, etc., to relieve the pictures and statues of the "show" effect. Among the recent acquisitions of the gallery are: an Adoration of the Shepherds, by Hugo van der Goes; a bust of Acelino Salvago, by Tamagnino (1500); two Sibyls, by Giovanni Pisano; an ancient plaster impression of the relief, by Desiderio da Settignano, which stands in the Via de' Martelli, in Florence, opposite the Palazzo Riccardi; a large marble statue of the Virgin from Montepulciano, ascribed by Justi to Giovanni di Agostino, the sculptor of the relief in the oratory of S. Bernardino in Siena; and a Madonna, by Lorenzo Monaco. (P. SCHUBRING, *L'Arte*, 1904, pp. 176-177.)

BRESLAU. — **An Exhibition of Miniatures.** — During October and November, 1903, an exhibition of miniatures, made or owned in Silesia, was held at Breslau. In *R. Arch.* II, 1903, pp. 420-424, J. BRAUN gives some account of the more important pieces in this collection, which included illustrated manuscripts, portraits, and *genre* scenes from the first part of the thirteenth century to the nineteenth. The earliest Silesian specimens are a *Psalterium nocturnum* and a Cistercian *Graduale* of the first half of the thirteenth century. The most important works on exhibition were two Burgundian manuscripts of the fifteenth century, which had belonged to the Bastard of Burgundy, son of Philip the Good (1421-1504). One was a French translation of Valerius Maximus, the other a Froissart in four folio volumes, prepared in 1468-1469 by David Aubert of Hesdin for Anthony of Burgundy. There were also interesting Hebrew, Arabic, Turkish, and Persian miniatures from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century. Of special interest are the drawings from family albums from the sixteenth century down, containing portraits as well as satirical or moral pictures, and views of contemporary life. Upward of four hundred portraits in miniature represented the work of Silesian artists of the last century, as well as earlier foreign painters.

AUSTRIA

TOEPLITZ. — **Recovery of a Costa.** — The *Gazzetta di Mantova*, March 3, 1904, published a communication by G. B. INTRA announcing that a portrait by Lorenzo Costa, once the property of the Dukes of Mantua, has been found at the castle of Toeplitz in Bohemia, the property of Prince Clary Aldringer, a descendant of the Aldringer who commanded the imperial army which

besieged and took Mantua in 1630. It represents Federico Gonzaga, afterward Duke of Mantua, on horseback, surrounded by his staff and soldiers, and is described in detail by Vasari, who says it was among the last of Lorenzo's works. The portrait is signed *L. Costa F. MDXXII*. (*Arte e Storia*, March 15, 1904, pp. 39-40.)

GREAT BRITAIN

DURHAM.—**Discoveries in the Abbey Cloister.**—*Archaeologia*, LVIII, pp. 437-457 (4 pls.; 2 figs.), contains a report by W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE of recent excavations in the cloister of Durham Abbey, with an introduction on monastic lavatories and lavers by J. T. FOWLER. The excavations brought to light the small foundations of a twelfth-century laver, and the traces of a larger octagonal thirteenth-century lavatory in the south-west corner of the cloister, within which was placed in the fifteenth century a new octagonal laver, into which the water poured from twenty-four brass pipes, according to a later description. The old convent well was also found and cleaned out.

HUNSTANTON.—**A Saxon Brooch.**—In *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XIX, pp. 172-174 (fig.), HAMON LE STRANGE describes a gilt bronze cruciform brooch found in the Saxon cemetery at Hunstanton (Norfolk). It had been broken across the centre and strongly mended by two bronze rivets.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—**Recent Discoveries.**—In *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XIX, pp. 307-314 (3 figs.), J. A. GOTCH and T. GEORGE report recent discoveries of Anglo-Saxon burials at Kettering and Duston. At the former place about eighty urns and six skeletons have been found. The former are for the most part decorated with the usual impressed designs. From Duston, hitherto known only for Roman antiquities, come several bronze brooches and glass and amber beads, found with six unburnt burials. Near Ketterington has been found a clay cup of the early Bronze age, and of a rare type.

NORTH LUFFENHAM.—**An Anglo-Saxon Graveyard.**—At this village in Rutland Saxon objects were found in 1863, but in 1901, while digging for sand, a series of graves was opened. In two, soldiers had been buried, with spear, sword, and shield. Another grave, probably that of a woman, contained three urns and two brooches. Later a very fine gilt cruciform brooch was found. (R. HAINES, *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XIX, pp. 195-198; 2 figs.)

UNITED STATES

BOSTON.—**Acquisitions of the Museum of Fine Arts.**—The *Annual Report* for 1903 (Cambridge, The University Press, 1904) contains an account of some important additions in the departments of mediaeval and modern art. The Susan Cornelia Warren bequest has made possible the purchase from the collection of the testatrix of two portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence; 'L'Eminence Grise,' by J. L. Gérôme; 'Dutch Interior,' by Pieter de Hoogh, and six other paintings. By the bequest of Josiah Bradlee were received five pictures, including two by E. Delacroix, and a remarkably fine example of Bonington. The children of Mrs. Warren have given 'The Death of the Virgin,' by Michael Wohlgemuth; an exceptional example of this little-known master. A panel at the base shows it was a memorial piece for Hedwig Volkamer, who died in 1479. Among the purchases are, 'Danaë and the Shower of Gold' and a 'Head of an Old Man,' by Rem-

brandt; 'Chevaux de Course,' by Degas; and portraits by Van Dyck, F. J. Goya y Lucientes, H. Inman, and T. Sully. Francis Bartlett, who presented the cast of the Colleoni statue in 1902, has given also a full-size cast of Donatello's equestrian statue of Gattamelata in Padua. Like the earlier gift, this cannot be exhibited in the present building.